



Elixir of Cod Liver Oil  
With Malt, Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites, relieves, cures and prevents Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, etc.  
An ideal Tonic.

CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION STORE  
DO YOU TAKE LUNA SALTS?

# The Daily Colonist.

ESTABLISHED 1858

HALL & WALKER

AGENTS

WELLINGTON COLLIERY CO'S COAL

100 Government St. Telephone 83

NO. 147

VOL. XCVI.,

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2 1906.

THE LAST PARCEL  
MAIL FOR EUROPE  
LEAVES DEC. 7  
ONLY FIVE MORE  
DAYS LEFT  
FOR SHOPPING

## WHAT SHALL IT BE?

**O**N CHRISTMAS DAY of all days in the year the thoughts of friends in the homeland will naturally turn to loved ones and friends abroad; how nice it will be for them to get some little reminder that old friends and old Xmas tides are not forgotten.

WE VENTURE to suggest the following typical and appropriate gifts, but of course the whole of our large stock is open for your selection. We pack and direct the parcels for you.

ENAMELED SILVER SOUVENIR GIFTS, NUGGET JEWELRY, ORIENTAL SILVER FILIGREE GIFTS, CORAL AND AMBER NOVELTIES.

**CHALLONER and MITCHELL**  
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELERS  
47 and 49 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

## W. and A. GILBEY'S

Distillers, Bottlers and Distributors of the Finest Pure Malt Whiskies. Purveyors of Wines and Spirits to H. M. the King.

NEW ARRIVALS FOR CHRISTMAS:  
STRATHMILL WHISKEY (6 years old), per bottle..... \$1.00  
SPEY ROYAL WHISKEY (10 years old), per bottle..... 1.25  
CASTLE BRAND INVALID PORT, per bottle ..... 1.00  
CASTLE MADEIRA WINE, per bottle ..... 1.00  
CASTLE MONTILLE SHERRY, per bottle ..... 1.25  
PLYMOUTH AND DRY GIN, per bottle ..... 1.00  
COGNAC BRANDY—L'Or extract du vin, per bottle ..... 2.00  
INVALID PORT, per bottle ..... 1.25  
COOKING BRANDY, per bottle ..... 50c and 1.00

SOLE AGENTS

**DIXI H. ROSS & CO.**  
INDEPENDENT GROCERS :: :: :: 111 GOVERNMENT ST. R1605

## \$4.00 SPOT CASH

BUYS A PAIR OF MEN'S CALF, WELTED LACE BOOTS, CALF-LINED, TWO SOLES TO HEEL OF VISCOLIZED LEATHER.

A BOOT WITH A GUARANTEE.

**McCandless Bros. & Cathcart** 35 Johnson St.

"Your shoes will be right if you get them here."

**Special Prices for Dec. 1st Orders:  
FOR SATURDAY ONLY.**

VERY CHOICE CURRANTS, 3 pounds for.....	25c
SILLED RAISINS, 2 pounds for.....	25c
ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL, 2 pounds for.....	25c
MANITOBA CREAMERY BUTTER, Pound.....	25c
LARGE SELECTED EASTERN EGGS, Dozen.....	30c
GOOD ISLAND POTATOES, Sack.....	90c

**THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., Ltd.**

PHONE 28. TRY THE OLD STORE. JOHNSON ST.

**THE BEST IN THE MARKET**

**QUAKER BRAND  
CANNED VEGETABLES**  
**THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY**  
AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

## A FIG STORY

Washed Figs, in Baskets, each .....	.20
Smyrna Figs, 1-lb. boxes, each .....	.15
Smyrna Figs, 2-lb. boxes, each .....	.25
Figs in glass, per bottle .....	.35
2½-inch Figs, per lb. ....	.20
3¼-inch Figs, per lb. ....	.25
10-lb. Boxes Figs, per box .....	1.25

THE ABOVE ARE DIRECT IMPORTATION

**THE WEST END GROCERY CO.**  
PHONE 55. 45 GOVERNMENT STREET. P. O. BOX 506.  
SEE US FOR YOUR FIRST-OF-THE-MONTH ORDER

## REASONS WHY NARROWS HAVE TO BE BRIDGED

**T. W. Paterson, M. P. P., Discusses the New Situation Affecting Vancouver Island From Standpoint of Practical Railway Man**

"When three railways become anxious to participate in the development of the wealth of Vancouver Island, the Seymour Narrows will be bridged." This statement was made in a tone of positive conviction by T. W. Paterson, M. P. P., ex-president of the Board of Trade, who is considered one of the most practical railway men in British Columbia, in the course of a conversation yesterday upon the possibilities of railway construction on Vancouver Island.

Taking up the whole question of the future of the Canadian West and the part this section promises to assume in the commerce and industry of British Columbia, Mr. Paterson referred first to the immediate benefits that might be expected to accrue from the completion of another transcontinental line—the Grand Trunk Pacific—to the coast. He predicted that within five years after the commencement of the operation of that railway the population of the northern country would equal that of the entire province at the present time. That being an undisputed fact, for it could not be gainsaid, could any reasonable person, he asked, believe that the remainder of the province was going to remain stationary. Such a supposition could not be upheld by any argument if the general trade expanded at the rate the richness of the Island rendered possible.

Where then, Mr. Paterson wanted to know, were they to go? To Vancouver Island most assuredly. For a few years, perhaps, they would be satisfied with a ferry connection with this country, but that wouldn't last for long, especially if the general trade expanded at the rate the richness of the Island rendered possible.

### Bridge Absolutely Necessary

Thus there would be three transcontinental lines competing for the growing trade of this section. Under such circumstances the construction of a bridge across the Narrows would become imperative. The largeness of the undertaking, which was sometimes set up as an argument by those who professed to believe it impracticable, would not deter corporations with such resources from taking action. The water would be spanned even if it meant an expenditure of \$25,000,000. Then the Island would be given direct communication with the eastern provinces; and it would be possible to develop the wealth now lying dormant without the serious handicap under which the most enterprising companies now labor. When that time would come it was impossible to say, Mr. Paterson did not care to venture a prophecy. But he did not think that anyone of intelligence could but hold the opinion that the whole province was on the verge of an era of increased prosperity. If it continued to go ahead at the rate of the past decade it would, of course, be sometime before trade demanded that the projected bridge be constructed. There was no doubt, however, that its advance would be considerably accelerated if recent indications could be accepted as a criterion.

### Marvelous Timber Resources

Discussing Vancouver Island, Mr. Paterson explained some of the things which, in his opinion, assured it a position of the first commercial importance in the northwest. One of the first of its resources, or rather that of which most was known, was its timber. It was unnecessary, he said, to state that for such product the Canadian northwest, the eastern states, and foreign ports offered an inexhaustible market. The timber had been exploited to some extent but not enough to seriously effect the forests of the Island. A few scattered mills had been constructed along the East and West coasts and, wherever it had been possible to obtain reasonable, expedient and cheap transportation, the business had proved exceedingly lucrative to the investors. Beyond this the industry was as yet undeveloped. The immense areas of the finest timber to be found anywhere in the world, which were known to exist all through the interior, remained untouched and would continue unexploited until the construction of railways.

With the building of the C. P. R. to the West coast, doubtless, new sections would be opened up and further opportunities given millionaires, as well as miners and those interested in other projects, to prospect and develop the resources of the country. But even then only a comparatively small portion of the Island would be touched. Before the country could be considered to have been thoroughly developed there would have to be more branch and main lines than were now even hinted at. He believed that the natural wealth ultimately would prove so extensive as to render it practicable for all of the three transcontinental lines, not only to secure termini on the Island, but to establish communication with what now seemed the most remote sections of the country.

Anyone looking into the development of a new district, especially from the standpoint of the lumberman, the miner or the agriculturist, did not need to be told that the most effective way of so doing was to give each section direct communication with centres of population by means of railways. It was then possible to establish mills right in the midst of the forest, to cut the timber, to treat it on the spot and to ship the products by he carload to the market. The same held good with regard to the mining industry.

**Agricultural Possibilities**

With regard to the agricultural possibilities, Mr. Paterson was not prepared to speak as extensively as upon the other subjects. He was convinced, however, that large areas would be found which could be made arable with but comparatively little expenditure.

There were others which would necessitate a larger outlay in the clearing. He thought that in the course of time all the lands of the Island, at all suitable for farming, would be in demand. It would become, besides a mining and lumbering industrial centre, an agricultural centre, an agricultural country. That others had confidence in its possibilities from this standpoint was demonstrated by the fact that the C. P. R. already had entered into an arrangement for the clearing of large tracts at their own expense. The work would not stop at this, in his opinion, but the settlers would continue to come with the extension of railway connection.

Summing up Mr. Paterson had no hesitation in predicting that Vancouver Island would become an important centre in the course of a few years. It was a province in itself, he claimed. With the promised railway development and its natural richness—for in the variety of its wealth it exceeded any part of western Canada—nothing could prevent it advancing by leaps and bounds.

### DRINK

## St. Alice Water

From the Harrison Hot Springs.  
BRITISH COLUMBIA'S OWN  
NATURAL MINERAL WATER

Try it and judge as compared with alien springs. A mild medicinal water that

BLENDS ADMIRABLY.

**THORPE & CO., Ltd.**  
Agents, Victoria

## ANOTHER LARGE MILL FOR THE WEST COAST

**B. F. Graham Lumber Co. Is to Operate on San Juan Harbor**

Another large sawmill, with a capacity of 150,000 feet of lumber per day, is to be built on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Charles Betterton, of Dallas, Texas, who is one of the members of the B. F. Graham Lumber company, which has acquired the business of the Monarch Logging company and the large timber limits on San Juan river, left by the steamer Queen City last night for Port Renfrew to select a site for the mill.

Mr. Betterton said the construction of the sawmill would be carried to completion as quickly as possible, but the machinery could not be procured from the East until March.

The Monarch Logging company, which has been working at Port Renfrew, getting out logs for some seasons, has been taken over, and the new company will be known as the B. F. Graham Lumber company.

Wharves will be established in the spring, following the construction of the mill, and it is expected that direct shipments will be made.

### LERROY PLEADS GUILTY.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—W. J. Leroy, former Grand Trunk brakeman, has pleaded guilty to two charges of theft of mail bags. The case has been remanded for a week.

## STRIKE RICH ORE BODY WITH DIAMOND DRILLS

**Important Development of White Bear Mine—Operations on the Idaho**

Rosland, B. C., Dec. 1.—In the White Bear mine on the 850 foot level an ore body of large dimension and of good grade has been located by means of diamond drills. While the management is reticent as to the depth of the find, still it admits that it is of considerable importance but does not desire to say much concerning it till it has been opened up and its dimensions accurately known.

It is not known whether the drill penetrated the ledge parallel with it or across it. If across, it is one of the largest ore spots yet found in the camp. It will take some considerable work to determine this fact and it will be at least a couple of months before the facts concerning its dimensions can be known.

A couple of machine drills were put to work on the four hundred foot level of the Centre Star today for the purpose of drifting into the Idaho, a property which has just been acquired by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company.

Coke is coming to the Trail smelter at the rate of 8 or 9 carloads a day and there are about 800 tons on hand. The intention is to blow in one of the copper furnaces on Monday and the other four as soon as it is certain that there is an ample supply of coke to keep them in operation. The smelter has been closed down for about six weeks on account of coal miners strike which terminated few days since. Shipments for the week were: Le Roi, 1680 tons; Centre Star, 210; Le Roi No. 2, 180. Total for the week, 2070 and for the year, 200,638.

## RANSACK EXPRESS CAR AND HURT MESSENGER

**Robbers Hurl Man From Moving Train, Take Money and Escape**

Redwater, Texas, Dec. 1.—The express car attached to a west bound train of the St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad (Cotton Belt) was robbed tonight and Express Messenger W. A. Grissip was hurled from the moving train after being beaten and wounded by the bandits. The robbery occurred about a mile west of Redwater but was not discovered until the train had reached Elyan. The express messenger was found lying beside the track severely hurt. The robbers escaped. The amount stolen is not yet known, although the car was ransacked. Officers have started after the robbers and a special train has also been sent from Redwater.

When the train reached Elyan, Conductor Blair saw that the door of the express car had been forced and on entering found the car spattered with blood, the messenger missing and the car bearing every appearance of having been looted. The trainmen were sent back along the line in hand cars and they found Messenger Grissip severely injured.

### RECALLED TO SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Dec. 1.—A Grip, minister of Sweden to the United States has been recalled.

### LOWTHER IS FAVORITE.

London, Dec. 1.—The Sunday Observer says it has excellent ground for stating that the new British ambassador to the United States will be drawn from the diplomatic service and not chosen from the outside. Gerard A. Lowther, minister at Tangier; Allan Johnstone, minister to Denmark; Cecil Spring-Rice, minister to Persia, and Sir Maurice DeBunten, ambassador to Spain, the paper says, are in the running, but declares there is reason to believe that Mr. Lowther will probably be chosen.

### JAPAN HAS CONFIDENCE.

Looks to Roosevelt to Satisfactorily Settle School Question.

### KILLED IN COLLISION.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 1.—In a rear-end collision at about 9 o'clock last night, between a passenger and freight train, on the Lehigh Valley railway two miles west of East Rush, John Yeager, a conductor of Buffalo, was killed and John Saunders of Buffalo, was badly scalded. Saunders also sustained a compound fracture of both legs. Both were on the engine of the passenger train when the collision occurred. The engine turned over and Yeager was pinned beneath it.

### STRIKE BREAKERS LEAVE.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 1.—In accordance with orders issued last night, the striking street car men reported for duty this morning and were assigned to their old positions. The strike-breakers left town last night. The public is beginning again to patronize the cars.

### MATTOX LOCATED.

Lynchburg, Dec. 1.—Telegraph Operator G. B. Mattox who was in charge of the block telegraph office at Rangoon on the Southern railway and who

## ROLLING MILL FOR

## VANCOUVER ISLAND

**Project on Foot Looking to Development of Rich Iron Mines and Manufacture of Steel Rails on West Coast**

Barkley Sound, Texada Island, Nootka, Kennedy Lake, near Clayoquot, Quatsino Sound, and on the Nimpkish river. Conferences at Seattle.

Heretofore Vancouver Island ore has been treated at the Irondale blast furnace, recently re-established by a new company formed by James A. Moore of Seattle, who has interested himself greatly in Vancouver Island iron properties. Conferences are now being held at Seattle between James A. Moore and Alfred Merritt, capitalist and mine owner of Duluth, known as the discoverer of the Mesabi iron range, in furnishing steel plant on Puget Sound. Accompanying Mr. Merritt is his son and nephew, L. H. and Thomas Merritt, John S. Weller of Pittsburgh, and Walter Kennedy of Pittsburg, consulting engineer for James A. Moore.

### Mr. Moore's Statement

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer states that James A. Moore said the arrival of the party meant much for the development of the iron industry on the Pacific coast and related in some degree to the working of iron mines in which he was interested in California and on Vancouver Island. He refused to admit anything further, other than that daily conferences are being held.

### Coal and Wood Famine in Nevada Threatens to Cause Suffering and Death

Reno, Nev., Dec. 1.—Unless the fuel famine in Nevada is broken immediately suffering and sickness and perhaps death will follow in the wake of the snowstorm which has raged for the past two days in Southern Nevada. Coal cannot be obtained in Goldfields or Tonopah, and wood is bringing exorbitant prices. Ties and telegraph poles are being rushed to Southern Nevada, and the famine in Goldfields and Tonopah will in all probability be relieved before many days. The fuel famine extends over the entire state, and even in this city coal cannot be purchased, but only in small quantities and at very high prices.

At Goldfields the supply of wood is exhausted. When

# A GAS STOVE AS A Xmas Gift FOR YOUR WIFE.

Is A Good Suggestion. It Will Last For Years And Be A Labor-Saver Every Day It Is In Use. Think This Over.

**VICTORIA GAS CO., Ltd.**  
Tel. 123 Cor. FORT and LANGLEY STS.

**IF**

you have tried my groceries you will not require to be told that they are the best the market can furnish. If you have never favored me with your custom, a single trial will convince you that goods are as I represent them, and that my

### PRICES ARE RIGHT!

BEST SEEDLESS RAISINS, two 16-oz. packages	25c
BEST SULTANA RAISINS, per lb.	15c
BEST MIXED PEEL, per lb.	20c
FRESH CHILLIWACK CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb.	35c
FRESH ALBERTA CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb.	35c
NEW ALBERTA CREAMERY BUTTER, per lb.	30c
CHOICE ALBERTA DAIRY BUTTER, per lb.	25c

**W. O. WALLACE**  
The Family Grocer Cor. Yates and Douglas St.



**THE  
FULL MEASURE  
OF  
STYLE & VALUE**

You have a perfect right to insist upon a perfect fit and perfect style when you are paying from \$15 to \$25 for a SUIT or OVERCOAT.

20TH CENTURY BRAND GARMENTS will fulfill your highest expectations and your most exacting demands. They are the nearest approach to perfection that we find in the tailoring world. We can prove these facts to you if you will but give us the opportunity.

**W. & J. Wilson** Clothiers, Hatters and Haberdashers  
83 GOVERNMENT STREET

## RETIRING SALE FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS WEEK

25 Pairs French Corsets, Long Waisted.	\$2.00
Were \$3.50. Now.....	
85 Pairs Crompton's Assorted Corsets.	\$1.00
Were \$1.50. Now.....	
10 Pairs P. D. Real Bone. Were \$2.75.	\$2.00
Now.....	
22 Pairs Nursing. Were \$1.50 and \$1.25	75c
Now.....	
47 Pairs Odd Corsets. All Prices.	50c

**Mrs. W. BICKFORD** . . . 61 and 63 Fort Street

### SATURDAY SPECIALS

Blue Ribbon Seeded Raisins, 2 one-pound packages...25c  
Celebrated Singapore Pineapple, 1 lb. tin.....10c

New Xmas Fruits Arriving Daily

**F. P. WATSON, GROCERIES**  
Telephone 448. 55 YATES STREET  
Best value in Teas in the city.

### COMMISSIONER OF YUKON IN VICTORIA

Hon. W. W. B. McInnis Arrives  
From North En Route  
to Ottawa

### ALLUDES TO PROVINCIAL POLITICS

Denies That He Has Aspirations For  
Liberal Leadership, But Confesses  
Interest in Situation

Hon. W. W. B. McInnis, commissioner of the Yukon Territory, arrived from Dawson last evening and is registered at the Dallas hotel. In conversation with a Colonist reporter he said that the outlook for the Yukon is bright. "There is much work being done," said Mr. McInnis, "and everybody is looking forward to a rapid development of the outlying district. The creeks are overrun with prospectors and everything points to good times. The output for the year has been very good, considering the fact that the three largest creeks have practically produced nothing. This is not because there is no more gold there, but from the fact that they have not been worked. The total output up to the time I left was \$5,000,000, with Eldorado, Bonanza and Hunter Creek unrepresented. This is a very satisfactory and every person is well pleased."

"The advent of the Guggenheim has done much to put the industry on a sound footing. This firm has already expended about \$3,000,000, and it will be necessary for them to lay out a further \$4,000,000 within the next eighteen months. When they get their works complete the district will be given a boost forward such as it has never had since the first rush. It is expected that the output will be more than doubled. The company will be able to mine the creeks in the most approved and economical manner."

#### A-Y-P Exposition

When asked regarding the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition that will be held in Seattle in 1909, the commissioner said: "We are looking to this to do us a lot of good. The residents of the North are greatly taken with the outlook; and not only on the American side of the line but in British territory as well, it is considered a good advertisement for the North. Every person is working for the fair and I think we will have a good exhibit from the North. We realize that the Americans have the right to exploit their side of the line more than ours, but we are not jealous. There is not that hard feeling over the boundary line as there used to be, and we are like the members of the Arctic Brotherhood who wore an emblem which signified 'There is no boundary line here,' and so with the fair—we do not think of the boundary, but only the good of the whole northern country."

#### Politics in British Columbia

Asked how long he expected to be out, Mr. McInnis said he intended to return about the end of February. He will leave for Ottawa in the course of a few days.

"What is your special mission to the capital?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I have no special mission this time. There are many little things that crop up during the year that must be arranged, and I will take them up with the authorities at Ottawa."

It is rumored that you intend to resign and take the leadership of the Liberal party in this province?"

"Well," replied Mr. McInnis, "you know more about it than I do. I am very well satisfied with the North. The people up there have treated me very kindly; and I think it would be unwise to resign at present. The Liberals have a leader in J. A. Macdonald, and why should I take it. I think the majority of the Liberal party are well satisfied with him; and I can see no reason why I should take his place. You can say for me that I am out of politics for the present and I will be in that position at the coming election if it is going to be held as soon as I expect. I am satisfied where I am and do not intend to get into politics till it is necessary."

#### Wave of Prosperity

Mr. McInnis again referred to the outlook for the western part of the continent. "Nothing can stop the wave of prosperity that is now rolling westward and the country from Victoria to the Yukon will be benefited."

When the announcement of the C. P. R. regarding the development on the Island was referred to, the commissioner said: "Yes, I saw that; and I am well pleased with the outlook. We have on Vancouver Island, a continent of our own, which will yet prove to be the richest of the many of the districts of Canada. We are away off in the Pacific; all by our lonesome; but we will yet show the people of the world that we have the brightest spot in Canada. We have everything that tends to advance the country and what more can we want."

"Although it is only six months since I was last in Victoria, I can see a marked change; and I am proud to say it is for the better. Victorians have waited long and patiently for this new era. It is now their opportunity, and let them take advantage of it. The whole of British Columbia is enjoying prosperity, and it will still be better within the next few years."

#### Leaving for Ottawa

"I intend to remain in Victoria for a few days and will then leave for Ottawa and return to Dawson about the

end of February. The territorial elections will be held during March and I want to be back in time for them. I will go in over the ice and be there to see that everything is carried on properly."

Mr. McInnis left Dawson on Nov. 14th and had a rather bad trip out. There has not been much cold weather and the trails are not in the best condition.

"It is good to get back to Victoria," said Mr. McInnis. "It is all very well to say the North has a fine climate, but it is a little too cold for me. The last time I left Dawson it was about 60 below zero; and when I got to Victoria I could sit outside and enjoy the view without feeling the cold. But I like the North for all that and expect to spend another few years there."

#### SACRED CONCERT.

Attractive Programme to Be Given This Afternoon.

A very attractive programme has been arranged for the sacred concert at the Jubilee Hospital this afternoon. These concerts are open to the public, and a cordial invitation is extended to the friends of the institution to be present. The programme for today is as follows:

Organ Solo—"The Pilgrim's Chorus" . . . Wagner  
Mr. Arthur Longfield . . . Wagner  
Vocal Solo—"Not a Sparrow Falleth" . . . Abbott  
Miss Zoe Buckingham . . . Abbott  
Vocal Solo—"The Good Shepherd" . . . Mr. A. T. Goward  
Vocal Solo—"He Shall Feed His Flock" . . . Handel  
From "The Messiah" . . . Mrs. R. H. Postle  
Accompanist—Mr. Longfield.

#### LINGERING COLD.

Withstood Other Treatment But  
Quickly Cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

"Last winter I caught a very severe cold which lingered for weeks," says J. Urquhart, of Zephyr, Ontario. My cough was very dry and harsh. The local dealer recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and guaranteed it, so I gave it a trial. One small bottle of it cured me. I believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the best I have ever used." This remedy is for sale by all Druggists.

### SUPPLY SILVER WARE FOR EMPRESS HOTEL

Challoner & Mitchell Awarded  
Contract Over Competitors  
From Outside Points

The contract for supplying the silver plate ware and cutlery which will be used in the C. P. R. Empress hotel, now under construction, has been awarded to Messrs. Challoner & Mitchell, the Government street firm of jewelers, and this in face of the fact that the largest manufacturers and dealers throughout Canada, the United States and England have offered to supply the contract was approximately \$80,000. The point which attracted the competition of the leading firms was the well-known fact that the C. P. R. will have the very finest silver plate ware in its hotels, and in the case of the Empress they had determined to have not only the most durable and finest ware, but also the most beautiful designs procurable.

The contract embraces among other items all table cutlery, spoons and forks, expensive tea and coffee services, afternoon tea sets, salvers, and all sorts of little individual appointments which go to complete correct table furnishing for hotels which cater for a high class clientele. The designs which have secured the contract for Messrs. Challoner & Mitchell are very beautiful.

Building Progress.—D. H. Hale, the building contractor, was yesterday commissioned to erect a residence on Elford street for Harry Fuller.

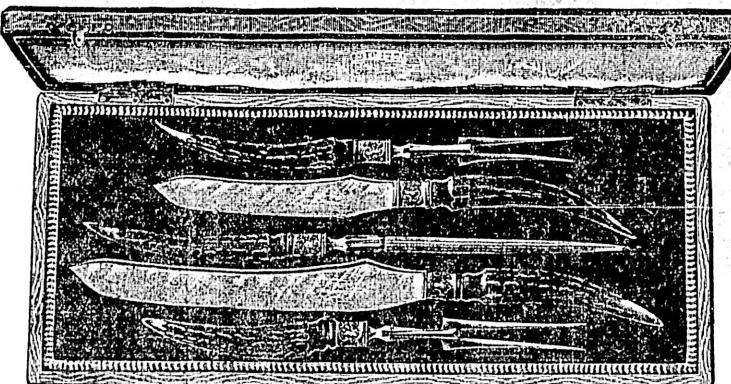
The Crockett Lecture.—Rev. Dr. Crockett, the celebrated Scottish novelist and educationalist, who is now visiting British Columbia for the first time, arrived from the East last evening, and is today the guest of Rev. Dr. Campbell of the First Presbyterian church. He goes to Vancouver to lecture Tuesday evening and returns for an engagement here on Friday, the lecture being under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency, the Governor General and His Honor, Lieut.-Governor Dunsmuir. The subject is "Sir Walter Scott and the Scottland," and for the first time in British Columbia, moving pictures as well as stereopticons will be used in illustration. The bioscope films are extremely fine and show various phases of life and movement in scenes familiar to readers of Scott's poetry and fiction.

#### SEE THE TAILORS FIRST.

With the fine assortment of the best English and French worsteds, Scotch tweeds and other most suitable cloths for men's wear that are being shown at present, combined with the new and latest styles that are published by the leaders of fashion in England and America, surely cannot fail to attract the attention of all men that desire to dress up-to-date and get the latest patterns in vogue, and as well the durability that is guaranteed when purchasing the goods mentioned. Remember your local tailors carry the very best and most select designs in cloths and can satisfy as well as give you the very latest in fashion. By buying made-to-order clothes you get what is being made at that time, and not something that has been made probably months ago.

A woman can't see how it is possible to lose in a game of chance. Nor most men.

# CUTLERY



We have just opened up direct from Sheffield, England, the most extensive, varied and moderately-priced stock of CUTLERY that you ever saw. Words fail us in attempting to describe it on paper.

## POSITIVELY THE FINEST STOCK TO BE SEEN IN VICTORIA

### CARVING SETS IN CASES or without cases

### KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS AND SETS,

DINNER SETS IN OAK CASES.

both by the dozen or half dozen, also in

beautiful cases for gift-giving purposes.

The handles are in Ivoroid, Pearl and Buckhorn.

## SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

We suggest, shop early, and avoid the rush at the last moment, and you will have the advantage of a larger range of goods to select from.

## THE OGILVIE HARDWARE CO.

PHONE 1120.

Cor. Yates and Broad Sts.

### WANTED

Tender For Telegraph Poles in Large or Small Quantities. For Particulars Apply, The B. C. Information Agency, Ltd. 79 Douglas Street

**A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.**  
which after age of research and experiment, when all nature's herbs, is known to be the best for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century and among the—by no means least important—discoveries medicine comes that of

### THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rosan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Claviger, and indeed by all who have studied the art of medicine, including the great Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think them in doubt. From the time of Aristotle down to a period not far distant, this stone (been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds, and far beyond the mere power which could ever have been discovered—of transforming all diseases into health, and of giving to every ailed remedy so potent to reanimate the failing energies of the confined road in the once case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a physician, all the vicious posions acquired out of air and disease in all their forms forms to leave no stain or trace behind. Such is

### THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that is to be met with, will be easily met by the introduction of this new remedy, which appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—Diamond Fields Advertiser, Kimberley.

WHOLESALE—Henderson Bros., Ltd.

Vancouver and Victoria.

**Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.**

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British Columbia's Leading Paper

**ECONOMY is the WATCHWORD of the Thrifty. That's one reason so Many Prosperous People ARE USING**

# RISING SUN FLOUR

**THE VITAL ESSENCE OF THE WHEAT is retained in all its Purity in Its Manufacture. It has the STRENGTH and NOURISHMENT—that is why it is ECONOMICAL**

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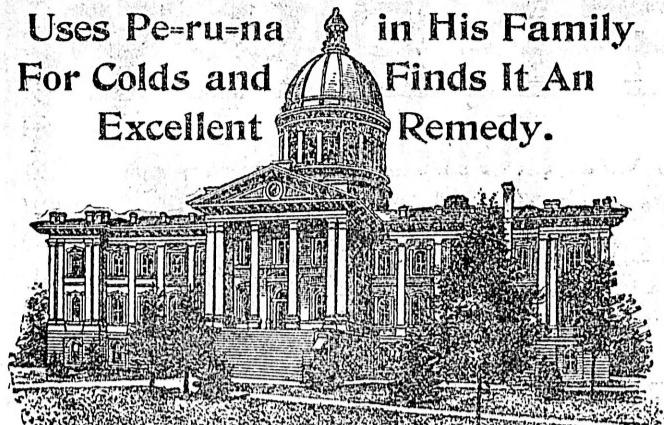
**THE WESTERN MILLING CO., Ltd., Calgary**

For Sale by All Good Grocers

**F. G. Dewson  
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**EX-GOVERNOR OF OREGON**

Uses Pe-ru-na in His Family  
For Colds and Finds It An Excellent Remedy.



CAPITOL BUILDING, SALEM, OREGON.

Peruna is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation testifying to the merits of Peruna as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every state in the Union.

Dr. Hartman is receiving a multitude of such letters daily from all classes.

The outdoor laborer, the indoor artisan, the clerk, the editor, the statesman and the preacher—all agree that Peruna is the catarrh remedy of the age. The stage and rostrum, recognizing catarrh as their greatest enemy, are especially enthusiastic in their praise and testimony.

Any man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Peruna is the best safe-guard known.

A cold is the beginning of catarrh. Peruna not only relieves catarrh, but prevents it.

Every household should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds and catarrh.

**A Letter From the Ex-Governor of Oregon.**

The ex-Governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Peruna. He generally keeps it in the house. A letter received from him reads as follows:

Ask Your Druggist for Free *Peruna Almanac for 1907.*

**INFLATION OF VALUES AS OTHERS DESIRE IT**

**Timely Letter From Colonel E. G. Prior on Question of Real Estate**

The editor of the Colonist is in receipt of the following letter: Sir—I have been waiting to see if any one would answer a letter signed "Visitor," which appeared in the Times on the 30th ult., in which he gives his opinion that "an outsider" on the real estate situation in this city. As I do not know it is right that that letter should go unanswered, I would ask you to kindly publish my views, as an "informer" or one who owns property here.

In the first place, "Visitor" says that he was here 15 years ago, then again 12 years ago, and now again; and he says he finds very little improvement in Victoria. I admit at once that we have not made the extraordinary progress that Winnipeg, Vancouver or Seattle have, but he must be very unobservant if he cannot see very marked and extensive improvements on all sides. It is not necessary for me to enumerate them, but I would ask any fair-minded resident, or occasional visitor, if Victoria is at all like what it was 10 years ago?

"Visitor's" complaint is that he and other speculators find the owners of land in Victoria are unwilling to part with their land for a song. He states that when the Winnipeg movement commenced in 1900, it took two years for real estate there to advance as much pro rata as it has here in three months. To my mind the two cannot be compared, as conditions are so utterly different. Winnipeg property owners before 1900 were, in the majority of cases, very heavily mortgaged and very anxious to get rid of their property at almost any figure at all. In fact, it was very hard to make an outsider be-

Pure salt is just as important as pure water or pure milk.

**WINDSOR TABLE SALT**

is absolutely pure and never cakes.

**CALEDONIAN SCOTCH WHISKY**

AND

**CLEAR ROCK**

**MINERAL WATER**

SOLD BY  
ALL DEALERS AND CLUBS

Will any business man in Victoria who attends to his business, and carries it on by modern methods, say that he has not been prosperous and progressing during the last two years? I have yet to find one. There is a feeling of confidence among the business men, today that was most conspicuous by its absence a short time ago, and it is confidence that makes men do things instead of only talking about them. All we have now to do is to all work together as one man for the advancement of our beautiful Island and city. Let our political differences and our social standings go hang for the nonce, and every man get in and scratch grave for all he is worth. Then we shall not recognize the old town in a very few years, and concession, let me say to a citizen, that my experience teaches me that both manufacturer and merchant raise the price of their goods when the demand for them is heavy and the supply limited; that the mechanic and laborer demand higher wages when there is a scarcity of such skill in the country; and that even the despised Chinaman knows enough to strike for more pay when he finds he has a corner on cooks. Then why should not the property owner here ask a good round figure for his land when he knows that in no other part of Canada or the United States can men find such lovely scenery, such a perfect climate and such congenial surroundings as he has had the foresight or luck to gain possession of?

E. G. PRIOR.

**THE STAGE**

It will be noticed that the Governor says he has not had occasion to use Peruna for other ailments. The reason for this is, most other ailments begin with cold. Using Peruna to promptly relieve colds, he protects his family against other ailments.

This is what every other family in the United States should do. Keep Peruna in the house.

**Catarrh For Ten Years.**

Mr. Charles S. Many, 12 Water St., Ossining, N. Y., writes:

"I had catarrh for ten years and tried a great many kinds of medicines which cost me a lot of money, but did me no good. Instead of getting better I seemed to get worse. My eyes were blood-shot, my nose smelled so bad that I was ashamed to go in company. I was night guard at the prison and I would get so dizzy that I would have to catch hold of something to keep from falling. I read about Peruna and thought I would give it a trial. I used about ten bottles, and am cured of catarrh, and the dizzy feeling has left me."

Peruna Almanac for 1907.

I believe that a city of any importance could ever rise in such an uncongenial climate, and that if it did, that any people could be found who would be willing to make their homes in such a climate. I am glad to say that such views were found to be incorrect.

On the other hand, the great majority of property owners in Victoria are financially able to carry their lands until the people from the frozen lands east of the Rockies discover that there is more true enjoyment to be got out of living in Victoria and vicinity for one month than there is in any other part of Canada for one year—and that time is coming very fast now. I contend that the prices now asked here are not by any means high. They may seem high in comparison to what land could be sold at some time ago, but that was before there seemed to be any chance of the development of the Island, or any influx of people to the Coast. "Visitor" says he knows many intending investors who have been here, and that some of them have invested, but many have gone home without doing so, because they think the quality of mercy is being exercised, after all.

Maxine's Love Speech

In the Clyde Fitch Comedy, "Her Great Match," in which Miss Maxine Elliott will be seen at the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday evening next, there are many trite observations on love, which, delivered with that personal shrewdness and sweet reasonableness which are the distinguishing attributes of Miss Elliott's acting, render the sentiment particularly and appealingly effective. Miss Elliott's principal speech in this connection follows:

"The man I love must want me, and only me above everything and everybody else, as I shall want him. He must make me believe he would never lie to me, as I would never lie to him. He must make me feel that the seat or the desert would be home if he were there with me—that there is no such thing as loneliness for him or me in life with our love between us, and no comradeship for either of us in the world without each other. That's what love means to me."

**Wide Scope for Fun**

In "Peggy From Paris," the musical comedy which is coming to the Victoria Theatre next Wednesday, George Ade, the author, has exercised a wide variety of characters, all of whom

are to be a big demand for our lands, and expect to resell at a big advance, we might just as well keep them a little longer and get the higher price ourselves.

He says, "Keep the ball rolling." That is splendid advice for agents and commission men, but is no reason, to my mind, why an owner who has held his property for many years through dull times, and paid taxes on it, should be expected to sell at a very low figure just when population is commencing to stream into Canada, and people are beginning to out what a lovely residential place Victoria is, and what magnificent natural resources are waiting to be developed on this Island.

"Visitor" again says, "You have a most delightful climate; your geographical position is second to none on the Coast; your city is compact; your streets are well laid out." That is an outsider's opinion of us. Well, let me add to this that the greatest and most progressive corporation in the world has lately invested very heavily in our Island and city; that people by hundreds of thousands are turning their faces toward Western Canada, and will not be stopped by the Rocky mountains, high as they are; that several very large and wealthy manufacturing firms are seriously considering the establishing of works on this Coast; and then will any sane man say that our future prosperity is to be dependent on a lot of real estate speculators getting our land at their own figures, or that we are not justified in asking reasonably high figures for our property?

I have always been, and am still, a firm believer in the great future of this Island. It has taken time for the Eastern capitalists to see it in the same light, but they do see it now, and we can rest assured that they will not let the grass grow under their feet. I, for one, do not want to see what is termed a boom, engineered by land speculators; for I feel convinced in my own mind that our prosperity as a community is now assured, and that a steady stream of bona fide settlers and investors will, from now on, increase that prosperity which we are already enjoying.

**NO WOMAN CAN BE STRONG AND HEALTHY UNLESS THE KIDNEYS ARE WELL**

When the kidneys are ill, the whole body is ill, for the poisons which the kidneys ought to filter out of the blood are left in the system. Then how important it must be to see to it that this system of sewage be not clogged up. Those who have never been troubled with kidney trouble know not the misery and suffering which those afflict ed undergo.

**Doan's Kidney Pills**

Are a specific for all kidney troubles. They help by healing the delicate membranes of the kidneys and thus make their action regular and natural.

They help the kidneys to flush off the acrid and poisonous impurities which have collected, thus clearing out the kidneys, bladder and all the urinary passages.

Doan's Kidney Pills are entirely vegetable, and may be safely taken by young and old.

Let Doan's Kidney Pills do for you what they have done for thousands of others, that is, cure you. Mrs. John Young, Harwood, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with my kidneys for some time and my back was so lame I could scarcely get around. After using two boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, I am completely cured. I find there is nothing like them for the cure of all kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

contribute to the fun and gaiety and share in the appealing melodies. There are rustic who are thrown in contact with merry theatrical people; there are leaders of fashion, both men and women; there are yachtsmen, men about town, girls who pursue notables in search of autographs, votaries of fashion who seek to show attention to distinguished foreigners, and there are caricatures of ladies' maids, nurse maids, house maids, cooks, butlers and others, who amusingly burlesque the humors of their ilk. There are stage-struck men and women who pay homage to the folk who are on the stage. From all these persons of varied and diversified conditions it will be apparent that there are ample opportunities for wit and fun and gaiety.

**Alberta Gallatin**

An odd relic of the Elizabethan days in England was discovered by Charles Major when seeking material for his romance, "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall." In the dramatization of which Alberta Gallatin is starring this season.

Mr. Major discovered on the walls of the great dining room in Haddon Hall, Derbyshire, a queer sort of contrivance, a little above the height of a man's head, the purpose of which always has to be explained to visitors. It is a sort of pulley with a lantern theme running through it;

and when the master of the revels discovered that one of the guests was not drinking his full allotment of burnt sack, the delinquent was trussed up by one arm to this pulley and the wine poured down his sleeve.

Those who went to hawk back to the "good old days," particularly with reference to the so-called degenerate morals of the present, should be specially interested in this odd feature of old English life.

This fact will prove of particular interest to those who are present at Miss Gallatin's performance at the Victoria theatre where she is booked to appear Thursday, December 6.

**Attractions at Grand.**

One of the very best acts that has ever been seen on the coast has been secured by Manager Jamieson as the feature of the strong line which has been arranged for the coming week.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins Fisher, legitimate performers who are known as among the best in the country, will present the pastoral rural sketch "The Half-Way House," by Ezra Kendall.

Another headline act will be that of the Three Hiltons, trick and fancy bicycle riders, whose graceful, novel and daring feats place them at the head of all performers in that line, and commands for them one of the highest salaries on the road.

The star of the trio is a tramp, who introduces a lot of good comedy, incidentally executing some of the most difficult feats with ease.

The feats of the trio on one wheel are sensational in the extreme. Tipple & Kilmann will present a fine comedy sketch, introducing cornets, cellos, trombones, violins, organ, and other instruments, besides the sweetest toned xylophone ever heard.

Sanford and Darlington will appear in a comedy novelty entitled "Twenty Minutes in Vaudeville," which is spoken highly of; Frederic Roberts will sing the illustrated song, "Somewhere."

A fine new set of moving pictures is promised entitled "The Masqueraders," and Prof. Nagel's orchestra will play the overture "The Prophet King," by Sheppard Camp, cornet solo by W. North. There will be no matinee tomorrow.

Allowing for the difficulties presented by such a plot, to the writer, how many more must there appear to the dramatist, and even yet more to the ambitions actor who attempts to invest the part with sufficient romance and dignity to save it from becoming mere melodrama!

The play of Monte Christo, as produced at the Victoria theatre last evening, was not without serious defects, and the plot was marred by some changes—unnecessary and inartistic from the original text of the story; but James O'Neill as Edmond Dantes, the sailor, later as the prisoner, and finally as the Count of Monte Christo, played the parts with spirit, pathos and considerable venom. Noirtier and Villefort were very creditable villains of opposite types.

The Cadoreuse pair were perhaps the most realistic in the whole cast;

while Albert de Moresco and Mercedes added charm by their grace and good looks to otherwise rather distressing situations.

It is good to know that even after such a long chain of disastrous circumstances, the Count of Monte Christo comes to the conclusion that "there is no grief like hate," and that the quality of mercy is being entirely forgotten.

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**The Colonist.**

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.  
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

**The Daily Colonist**

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city), the United Kingdom or the United States, at the following rates:

One year ..... \$5.00  
Six months ..... 2.50  
Three months ..... 1.25

**MUNICIPAL POLITICS.**

The trouble in most small communities is that it is impossible to discuss public matters without some people getting the notion that they are being badly treated. The leading article in the Times last evening illustrates this. It admits the desirability of enlisting, if possible, the services of prominent business men in the government of the city, but says that it is not right to tell every civic official that he has been unprofitable and slothful. This was doubtless called out by an article in Friday's Colonist, wherein reference was made to the distinguished men in the United Kingdom who had made municipal affairs their chief interest, and in which the hope was expressed that their example might be emulated by men of prominence here. Now will any one tell us why such a thing as this cannot be said without hurting any one's feelings. Are we in Victoria to be forever barred from the discussion of principles affecting the government of the city, by the fear of offending some one? Let us try to be a little more metropolitan. Let us act as citizens and as men who are as big as they would like to be thought. And there is just one other remark that the Colonist wishes to make in this connection. In its desire to avoid giving offence it has been exceedingly careful when discussing municipal matters to say good words for the civic officials generally, for, as a matter of fact, it has never wished to reflect upon any individual. When it has anything to say about a man, the Colonist says it in such a manner that admits of no doubt in any one's mind as to who and what are meant. But it is going to stop all effort to soothe the ruffled feelings of municipal officials from the Mayor down. It is going to speak out plainly, and if any one sees fit to think that he is particularly referred to, that is his own business. But we add that when we name any one in particular he will be named.

We have a letter from a correspondent signing himself "Class-Conscious Socialist," in which he seeks to show that Mayor Morley did not accept the office of mayor for the sake of the salary. We do not print it. We do not propose to print letters defending people from attacks existing only in their imagination. It is a weariness to the flesh to be posterized by the extraordinary manner in which a lot of people fancy offence is intended every time anything is said about a public office; and if it would prevent free discussion, if the Colonist cared the least about such criticisms. The Colonist, in discussing the broad question of municipal politics, said that the fact that the office of mayor carries with it a salary, intended at least to compensate a man for his trouble, differentiated it from the position of alderman, the emoluments attached to which is trivial. This proposition Mr. Morley has seen fit to construe as an insult to himself, and some of his zealous friends are rushing to his defence. What can be done with such people? It will soon become dangerous to mention that twice two are four, lest some official or aspirant to office may think that there is some hidden reflection upon his character.

**PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.**

Every now and then we read in the papers that such and such a thing has given a quietus to public ownership. In every case, probably, the wish is father to the thought. Undoubtedly in some of the instances in which it has been tried, public ownership, whether government or municipal, has been a failure, and of these we all hear. We do not hear so much of those that are successful. There was once a time when it was thought necessary that highways should be owned and maintained by private individuals, to whom every one should pay toll; until quite recently the idea that great bridges should be public property was by no means universal. We concede that roads and bridges do not require to be administered in the way a railway does, but we must all creep before we can walk, and we got beyond the creeping stage in this matter long ago. Undoubtedly some of the attempts to administer public utilities through the medium of municipalities have been the reverse of successful, but not more so than were the first experiments in self-propelling locomotives. We have to learn in other things. Why should we expect success at the first venture in public ownership?

When this subject is discussed in Canada, one of the instances cited to prove that it is destined to failure is that of the Intercolonial Railway, a line which for more than a quarter of a century has been a drain upon the taxpayers of Canada. But this is not a fair example. The Intercolonial was built in the wrong place. Every one knows this now; nearly every one knew it at the time. Its location down the St. Lawrence below Rivière du Loup, then across the Gaspe Peninsula and down through New Brunswick was not justifiable by any business principle, and was excusable in fact only on the score of military necessity, which has never arisen and is not likely to arise. The

country along the St. Lawrence below Quebec is not one that would under any circumstances yield much business to a railway, especially to one running parallel to and at no great distance from one of the most majestic rivers in the world. Crossing Gaspe, the line is through unproductive country, and when it enters New Brunswick, although the conditions are somewhat changed, yet the region traversed by it would be almost absolutely unproductive without branch lines. It kept clear of almost all the centres of population and business. That it was a losing proposition from the outset was to be expected, for no intelligent business men would have thought for one moment of building such a line in such a place. Of recent years, after extensions and the construction of numerous branches, the railway has been got to a paying basis, that is, if the present conditions can be regarded as permanent. For a long time low freight rates were given over the line, the reason being that it was built for the public benefit, and the public were entitled to get the benefit of it, even if the taxpayers had to put their hands in their pockets to pay for it. The Intercolonial is of no value whatever as an illustration of the principle of government ownership.

On the other hand, there are in Canada scores of instances of the successful municipal ownership of water works and lighting plants. We are not suggesting that the city should acquire the rights of the B. C. Electric Company and the Victoria Gas Company, but no one will deny that if these were owned by the city they would be a source of profit, either in the shape of surplus revenue or in lower rates to consumers. Perhaps municipal ownership of a street system would be a dangerous experiment at the present time. We must hasten slowly in such matters. In the rapid progress which British Columbia is now making new towns and cities will spring up. We suggest that in these the principle of municipal ownership should be applied to water, light and electric power. In the older cities we shall have to be content to get along as we are for the present at least, but the new places can keep these things in their own hands. If this is not possible, there ought to be in every franchise granted a provision for the taking over of the undertaking by the municipality on equitable terms. This is a matter that might well be made the subject of a general enactment.

**THE MAYOR'S LETTER.**

Mayor Morley is determined to consider himself insulted. That is his business. He was told personally as well as in the Colonist that no reference was intended to him any more than to his predecessors, by the remark made about the mayor's salary. He does not choose to accept these statements. He is not obliged to, but he would if he knew what courtesy demands. We have nothing more to say on that point, but we print his letter, as he requests.

Mr. Morley professes to quote the Colonist as saying that it desires "more prominent" men than himself in the civic chair. What the Colonist did say was: "But the time seems to have come when our municipal government should be undertaken by men more widely representing the various elements that go to make up the community, because a member of the ministry is under a handicap in this respect, he is nevertheless the representative of Victoria, and there are other ways in which he can make his influence felt. What he should be told now, and told it in no hostile spirit, is that his constituents desire him to labor with all his power to secure this much-needed connection, and the best way to do this is by a public meeting.

Mr. Morley is eternally going around with a chip on his shoulder. It is impossible to suggest a single aspect of municipal business without running the risk of knocking off the chip and getting into a squabble with him. He is tiresome.

**A FUEL RESERVE.**

Whether or not the conditions as to the supply of fuel in Alberta and Saskatchewan are as bad as represented by some of the papers, there is no doubt that they may be very serious, and it is plain enough that, while existing arrangements continue, there will always be a possibility that winter may come and find the people of those provinces completely unprepared to face it for want of coal. A prolonged strike, due either to the wrongheadedness of the coal mine companies or the unreasonableness of the miners, or both, might bring about a condition of things that would cause incalculable suffering and many deaths, and give the country a setback, which it would take it years to recover from. An adequate remedy is hardly within the reach of private capital. If companies keep large reserves of coal on hand, that simply means that so much of their money is locked up, and there will always be the temptation in times of scarcity to put up the price. It is hardly expedient for the government to engage in coal mining. We suggest as a practical plan that the Dominion government should buy a large quantity of coal, a very large quantity, sufficient to prevent anything like a serious fuel famine, and keep it stored at different points throughout the Central Provinces, to be used in case of emergency. The Admiralty keeps on hand great stores of coal to be used in case it should become necessary to use it to destroy life. It would be infinitely more in keeping with the teachings of Christianity for the government of Canada to store up fuel for the saving of life.

We suggest that the proper authority to take this matter in hand is the Dominion government. In the first place we do not think the provincial governments could very well afford to use the money for the purpose. In the next place the reserve of fuel ought to be for the benefit of all the provinces. In the third place, the Dominion is encouraging immigration into Central Canada, and is a good one, and at no distant day ought to take care that those who come

**DOG MEDICINES**

We have just renewed our stock of RACKHAM'S (Norwich, Eng.) Celebrated Dog Medicines—the kind with fifty years of use behind them. RACKHAM'S DISTEMPER BALLS; RACKHAM'S JAPANESE WORM BALLS AND POWDERS; RACKHAM'S TONIC CONDITION BALLS; RACKHAM'S KATALEPRA FOR RED MANGE; RACKHAM'S PURGING BALLS; RACKHAM'S DIARRHOEA BALLS. 35c. per package, or 37c. postpaid.

SHOTBOLT'S PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.

In response to its invitation do not suffer in winter for the lack of anything, which the government can supply. We do not propose that there shall be free distribution of fuel, but only that coal shall be provided for sale in case private dealers are unable for one reason or another to meet the demands of the population.

There are vast deposits of coal all over Alberta, but when winter sets in, it might, so far as the great majority of the people are concerned, as well not be there at all. We are not prepared at this time to carry the discussion of this question any further, because we simply want to submit what seems to be a perfectly plain and simple problem for the consideration of the Dominion government. If we mixed it up with the question of government ownership and operation of coal mines, there would be danger of the main question being sidetracked. Therefore we content ourselves with expressing a hope that next summer a great coal reserve will be established by the Dominion government throughout the Central Provinces.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Canadian Pacific has ordered that coal for domestic purposes shall be rushed to all points with the utmost despatch, and in preference to all kinds of freight except live stock and perishable goods. In the meantime the company's supplies of coal are to be drawn upon to relieve the shortage whenever it is possible.

**SEYMOUR NARROWS.**

We print this morning the views of Mr. T. W. Paterson, M. P., on the question of bridging the waterways between Vancouver Island and the Mainland. Mr. Paterson has long been identified with railway makers, and is unquestionably one of those in this city who are best qualified to speak on this subject. What he has to say will therefore be read with a great deal of interest and will carry a great deal of weight.

Once more the Colonist asks the Times to join with it in the advocacy of this all-important undertaking. It would be much to be regretted if there should be a division of counsel in this community on a subject of such vast moment to the city.

The suggestion has been made that a public meeting should be called to express the views of the citizens. With this suggestion the Colonist is wholly in accord. That seems to be about the most influential way in which the matter can be brought to the front. The Board of Trade has done what it could, and the City Council stands ready to lend its assistance. Now let there be a gathering of all the citizens, who can be got together, for the purpose of placing the question before our representative in Parliament. While it is true, as has already been said in these columns, that Mr. Templeman cannot be expected to take the initiative in the discussion of this matter on the floors of Parliament, because a member of the ministry is under a handicap in this respect, he is nevertheless the representative of Victoria, and there are other ways in which he can make his influence felt.

What he should be told now, and told it in no hostile spirit, is that his constituents desire him to labor with all his power to secure this much-needed connection, and the best way to do this is by a public meeting.

Two tobacco factories were burned with a chip on his shoulder. It is impossible to suggest a single aspect of municipal business without running the risk of knocking off the chip and getting into a squabble with him. He is tiresome.

**A FUEL RESERVE.**

Whether or not the conditions as to the supply of fuel in Alberta and Saskatchewan are as bad as represented by some of the papers, there is no doubt that they may be very serious, and it is plain enough that, while existing arrangements continue, there will always be a possibility that winter may come and find the people of those provinces completely unprepared to face it for want of coal. A prolonged strike, due either to the wrongheadedness of the coal mine companies or the unreasonableness of the miners, or both, might bring about a condition of things that would cause incalculable suffering and many deaths, and give the country a setback, which it would take it years to recover from. An adequate remedy is hardly within the reach of private capital. If companies keep large reserves of coal on hand, that simply means that so much of their money is locked up, and there will always be the temptation in times of scarcity to put up the price. It is hardly expedient for the government to engage in coal mining. We suggest as a practical plan that the Dominion government should buy a large quantity of coal, a very large quantity, sufficient to prevent anything like a serious fuel famine, and keep it stored at different points throughout the Central Provinces, to be used in case of emergency. The Admiralty keeps on hand great stores of coal to be used in case it should become necessary to use it to destroy life. It would be infinitely more in keeping with the teachings of Christianity for the government of Canada to store up fuel for the saving of life.

We direct attention to a letter from Lt.-Col. Prior, which we print this morning. The tone of confidence, well-founded and proved, characterizing it makes it excellent reading. Col. Prior knows the situation here as well as any man, and his large interests add weight to what he says as to the value of Victoria really.

The statement in the Colonist's Ottawa despatch of yesterday that J. C. Kingham had been appointed inspector of hills led many people to suppose that our enterprising neighbor, Mr. Joshua D. Kingham had all "unbeknownst" to the rest of us, been concealing a knowledge of marine architecture around his portly person; but this is a mistake, and a telegraph operator somewhere between this city and Ottawa is responsible for it. J. C. Kingham should have read J. C. Kinghorn, and Mr. Kinghorn is from Nelson.

The London Daily Mail wants a Canadian appointed ambassador at Washington. The suggestion is complimentary to the Dominion, and no doubt we have public men who could fill the position admirably. Nova Scotia could furnish either Mr. Fielding or Mr. R. L. Borden; Quebec has any number of delightful fellows from Mr. Bourassa up or down, as you choose to look at the matter; Ontario has Mr. McLean, and why go further. As for the West, we are all too busy to accept the position. But in all seriousness, the suggestion is a good one, and at no distant day ought to be carried into effect.

The timeliness of the debate on the Reply to the Speech at the opening of Parliament is a matter of some comment, but there is nothing surprising in it. Year after year the Speech is growing to mean less, and the debate is becoming more and more unimportant. While the custom of opening parliament in this manner will doubtless always be preserved, it will only be in serious crises that "anything spectacular may be looked for in that connection. The ceremony, for although it may take a day or two, it is all a ceremony, has an interesting constitutional significance. The Crown calls Parliament together, and gives its reasons for so doing, and the first thing that Parliament does is to present an address to the Crown in reply. At this time, that is, before the actual work of the session has begun, the representatives of the people have an opportunity of declaring whether or not the Ministers of the Crown possess their confidence. That they rarely employ the occasion for that purpose is no argument for doing away with the custom.

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The spirit with which the Nanaimo Free Press discusses the Canadian Pacific Railway's plans is admirable. We reproduce the article.

It is correct that the Cowichan municipality intends, as is stated in the Times, to impose a license of \$25.00 a year upon all new settlers?

The New Westminster News has discovered that a hot contest is on in Victoria over local politics. Our amiable friend is quite mistaken. All that has happened is that our somewhat impetuous contemporaries across the street has boiled over.

We direct attention to a letter from Lt.-Col. Prior, which we print this morning. The tone of confidence, well-founded and proved, characterizing it makes it excellent reading. Col. Prior knows the situation here as well as any man, and his large interests add weight to what he says as to the value of Victoria really.

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## SCUTTLED SHIP FOR INSURANCE MONEY

Trio on Trial in Japan for Sinking Barratry of Ship Agenor

## TRYED TO DESTROY THE IWATE

Japanese Bluejacket Ran to Magazine and Attempted to Fire Powder—Cruiser Saved in Nick of Time

News of the barratry of the ship Agenor, of Seattle, was received from Yokohama by the steamer Ceylon Maru that Albert A. Lewis, Charles A. Hill, and F. M. Howard were on trial at the Japanese port for forging and uttering private documents and sinking the ship. The court said: "The case refers to an audacious and clever fraudulent act on the part of accused, whereby they got the cargo of wheat in a sailing vessel, alleged to be destined for Kobe, insured for a sum far exceeding value with the premeditated idea of sinking the vessel, and thus fraudulently obtaining the sum insured for the excess of the quantity of cargo actually shipped."

Lewis was chief clerk of Sale & Fraser, a Yokohama export firm, and conceived the scheme. He arranged a charter for the Agenor which was acquired by Sale & Fraser on arrival at Kobe from Seattle to carry wheat to Kobe from Yokohama, purporting to have sold the wheat to a Kobe firm. He then cabled proposals to Lloyds of London for the insurance of the cargo. Lloyds not knowing the condition of the vessel, refused the risk. Then Lewis arranged with Capt. Tippie, a retired manner to survey the vessel, and when this was forwarded to London Lloyds cabled accepting the risk at \$60,000. Subsequently he wired to Lloyds for a further \$5,000 risk, stating further cargo was being shipped. By manipulation a small amount of wheat was shipped and false bills of lading covering a full cargo were made. Then Lewis and Hill took passage on the Agenor, the latter as pilot, and they made false entries in the log book as well as steering the vessel toward a place studded with rocks off Yukura, Tokushima prefecture. There the vessel struck a rock, sustaining small damage. As the pressure of total wreck had not been effected the cutters bored holes in the hull to accelerate the sinking of the vessel. The holes were bored by Howard, the ship's carpenter, and the pumping apparatus was destroyed by him to prevent his vessel being saved. The Agenor foundered during the night. All hands reached the shore easily in the boats and Lewis gave Capt. Mowat and the mate \$2,000 and let them proceed to United States at once, before reporting the wreck. This aroused the suspicion of Sale & Frazer who caused the police to arrest Lewis and the barratry was then exposed.

One of the chief attractions of this week will be a sale under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid connected with the Church of Our Lord, on Friday afternoon and evening, in the commodious premises known as The Westside, over the C. P. R. offices, approached from the side entrance on Fort street. The excellent situation of the building will no doubt be the means of attracting a large number of friends to the affair, which will be opened in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and from that hour the booths, in charge of a dozen willing workers, are sure to receive liberal patronage.

The ladies have been preparing for this looked-for annual function for several months, all who attend will find an abundant supply of good things. Reports from all departments are most gratifying.

The evening concert at 8 is at present well under way, and the programme includes the names of some of Victoria's best entertainers.

Afternoon tea will be served from 3 to 6, and owing to the convenient rendezvous, business men will find no difficulty in leaving their offices for a short rest and refreshments.

The Canadian-Australian steamship Aorangi left Brisbane on Wednesday last. She had 90 passengers, 67 of whom were for San Francisco. The cargo of the steamer included 3,100 carcasses of frozen mutton. The Aorangi will load between 400 and 500 tons of raw sugar at Fiji for the British Columbia Sugar Refining company. She is due on Dec. 20.

**THE INSIDE HISTORY**

Covering Eight Years of Splendid Energy in Introducing New Systems and Methods.

When the history of Semi-ready tailoring comes to be written, as it should be written, now that the company has conquered and overcome every obstacle, there will be a proud story of Canadian enterprise and energy. The development of an original conception is no easy matter when one has arrayed against a new project many men of power and much capital, and when one has to surmount the apathy of men who prefer former customs to better ones.

A year ago, after spending \$100,000 in developing the American field, the affairs of the Semi-ready Company reached a crisis, the inner history of which may never be told.

Today the Semi-ready Company is in a stronger and better position than it ever was, and chiefly because men everywhere have accepted the system of tailoring which has proven itself. The popular verdict is a great asset. The Semi-ready trade-mark label on a suit is the emblem of correct form, of good style, and of superb tailoring, whether that label be on a \$15, \$20, or \$25 garment.

B. Williams & Co., are giving up ready made tailoring and recommending Semi-ready tailoring to everyone.

**FINES REMITTED.**

United States Treasury Department Cuts \$13,250 to \$110.

The United States treasury department has remitted all but \$110 of \$13,250 in fines imposed upon fourteen vessels plying between San Francisco and South America and the Orient ports. The fines ranged from \$220, imposed on the Manchuria, to \$2,250, the amount levied on the Mongolia. The fines were for the violation of the laws governing the amount of space that shall be given steerage passengers. Only half of the fine against the Manchuria was remitted, the vessel having broken the law regarding the separation of the sexes.

**FIRST SEALER SAILS.**

Schooner Ella G. Put to Sea Yesterday on a Cruise.

First of the sealing fleet to leave port the little Ella G., in charge of Capt. J. C. Voss, of Tidukim game, sailed from the harbor yesterday to hunt off the British Columbian, Washington and Oregon coasts. M. Collinson and Fred Byers, hunters, who were to have been associated with Capt. Voss in this venture, retired and Evans Baker and another hunter took their places. The total complement numbered eight men. The Ella G. is the smallest of the sealing fleet. She was formerly a Seattle fishing vessel and was driven ashore on Clayquot spit during southeast gale two years ago. Her master sold the vessel as she lay on the beach to Thos. Stockholm for \$281, and Capt. Voss secured her from Mr. Stockholm. Last winter the vessel was operated by Capt. Alex. McLean, Ed. Forrest and others in halibut fishing off the Vancouver Island coast.

It is not expected that any of the Victoria Sealing company's schooners will start on their coast cruise for at least six weeks. A preliminary meeting of

## Fit-Reform

### XMAS GIFTS

Overcoats  
Suits  
Raincoats  
Fancy Vests  
Trousers  
Smoking Jackets  
Dress Suits  
Umbrellas  
Dressing Gowns  
Tuxedo Suits

We'll lay aside your selection until Christmas, and make any exchanges desired after Christmas.

73 GOVERNMENT ST.

the directors of the sealing company was held on Thursday to prepare for the annual meeting to be held toward the end of the year. The number of vessels to be sent out this spring has not been decided upon, but it is expected the fleet will equal that of last spring.

**PILE CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS**

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Prolonged Piles in 6 to 14 days, or money refunded. 50c.

## OUTLOOK FOR THE TURKEY SUPPLY

Thousands of Birds Ordered From Smith's Falls, Ont.—Island-grown Variety Scarce

With the approach of Christmas and all the attendant festivities, the average mind conjures up a picture of a table well laden with seasonable delicacies, principal among which is the large, nicely browned turkey, and the steaming plum pudding. For over a month many children have been counting the days between the present and the time when Santa Claus, with his genial smile and his never-failing generosity, will visit them. The older folks have patronizingly explained the length of time before the advent of that all-important day, the 25th of December, and in many cases have gone the length of whetting the youthful anticipation by recounting mysterious tales of the Christmastide and the mythical individual who is supposed to bring joy to the hearts of all mankind on that festive occasion. Now, however, the majority of Victorians have commenced to think of the necessary preparations for the celebration. Naturally the first, or at least one of the first, things that is done is to order the Christmas turkey.

In order to obtain information as to the plenitude or otherwise of this essential delicacy, a Colonist reporter yesterday made inquiries as to the condition of the market. Several of the wholesale merchants, and a number of the retailers, were visited, and in every instance much the same story was told. Eastern turkeys, they all said, would be plentiful. Large quantities already had been ordered from Smith's Falls, Ontario, the place where this peer of all-table birds thrives better than anywhere else in the Dominion. Several carloads were expected to arrive any day.

**HALL & WALKER**  
AGENTS  
WELLINGTON COLLIERIES COAL  
100 GOVERNMENT STREET  
Coal in yard \$6.00 per ton.  
Delivered, \$6.50 per ton within the following described limits. From yard to Moss street, along Moss from Port to Oscar streets, inclusive; from yard to Fernwood Road to Walnut street; from yard to Junction of Hillside avenue and Fourth street; from yard to Garibaldi Road, not including Garibaldi Road; from yard to Market street.  
Beyond these limits to City Limits, 25c per ton extra.

soon as they came they would be placed on the market for sale.

The price of the imported turkey will be much the same as last year. It will average, according to present estimates, 25 cents a pound. Of course it is just possible that some inferior quality will be disposed of at cheaper rates. Generally speaking, that will be the quotation among the majority of the local vendors.

It is expected that the birds will reach Victoria in the best of condition. Much dissatisfaction has been experienced in previous seasons because of the state of the turkeys upon arriving on the Coast, that those who have ordered have complained that they be fresh and packed with particular care. From information received, these instructions have been followed, so that the Eastern turkeys of this year should be an improvement upon those received heretofore. A further assurance that this statement will prove well founded lies in the fact that the season in Ontario has been specially favorable to the growth and general development of the birds. From all accounts they have been well during the past eight or nine months, and should be larger and in better condition than usual. Therefore those who always look forward to an enjoyable turkey dinner on Christmas may anticipate with reasonable assurance that their favorite dish will not prove a disappointment.

Island turkeys are not as plentiful as is generally the case. With the Eastern season has been all that could be wished for from the standpoint of those engaged in that particular line of business, the conditions on Vancouver Island and, indeed, throughout British Columbia, have been the reverse of favorable. The wet spring gave the birds a setback from which they were unable to recover. What birds do find their way in the market from the ranches in this vicinity or the lower Mainland, will be quoted at prices much above those brought out from the East. The price will be 30 cents a pound at least, and probably a few cents will be added as Christmas draws nearer and the demand increases.

All things considered, the outlook for an enjoyable Christmas, in so far as good turkeys contribute to the general pleasure, is particularly bright. To obtain the best possible results, Victorians should order at the earliest possible moment.

### MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Zanesville, Ohio, Dec. 1.—At Middlebury, Guernsey county, last night, Benjamin Scott, aged 35, was shot and killed by James C. Nichols, aged 50, who then committed suicide by taking carbolic acid.

Price \$1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for \$5.00.

Use Telephone to Manaimo.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

Use telephone to Seattle.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

# CAMPBELL'S

## Party Frocks for Young Ladies

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY we give an opportunity in greatly reduced prices in some very pretty party frocks for young ladies which we have just received for the party season. They are in specially fine Muslins, Voiles and Silks. They are very choice goods, consisting of skirts with materials for waists and skirts with finished waists. They embrace all the latest designs and dainty new color shades. They are marked at the following specially reduced prices:

\$5.75, \$7.50, \$9.75, \$12.50, \$15.00

## LADIES' OPERA CLOAKS

We have received a very choice selection of London and Paris Opera Cloaks in tan, blue, green, white, etc. These beautiful goods are now displayed in our showrooms. Early selection should be made to prevent disappointment, as there is only a limited quantity of these most exclusive goods.

# Angus Campbell & Co

THE LADIES' STORE

Promis Block, Government Street, Victoria

c2043

# CHRISTMAS SALE

## OF HIGH-GRADE

# PIANOS

## AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

A TEN PER CENT. REDUCTION

FROM REGULAR PRICES ON EVERY PIANO SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER. NO RESERVE STOCK. EVERYTHING GOES.

SEE! SEE! SEE! SEE! SEE!

### Martin-Orme

The very best popular-priced piano ever placed on the market. Fully guaranteed for five years. Beautiful new art cases. Three styles.

Regular Price. Sale Price.

\$300—Martin Orme ..... \$270

\$10 down and \$8 per month.

\$325—Martin Orme ..... \$297.50

\$10 down and \$8 per month.

\$350—Martin Orme ..... \$315

\$10 down and \$10 per month.

Regular Price. Sale Price.

\$400—Gerhard Heintzman ..... \$360

\$15 down and \$10 per month.

\$425—Gerhard Heintzman ..... \$382.50

\$15 down and \$10 per month.

\$450—Gerhard Heintzman ..... \$405

\$20 down and \$12 per month.

\$500—Gerhard Heintzman ..... \$450

\$25 down and \$15 per month.

Regular Price. Sale Price.

\$275—Mendelsohn ..... \$247.50

\$10 down and \$8 per month.

\$300—Mendelsohn ..... \$270

\$10 down and \$8 per month.

\$325—Mendelsohn ..... \$297.50

\$10 down and \$8 per month.

Regular Price. Sale Price.

\$400—Fletcher Bros. ..... \$360

\$15 down and \$10 per month.

\$425—Fletcher Bros. ..... \$382.50

\$15 down and \$10 per month.

\$450—Fletcher Bros. ..... \$405

\$20 down and \$12 per month.

\$500—Fletcher Bros. ..... \$450

\$25 down and \$15 per month.

THIS OFFER IS STRICTLY BONA FIDE, AND WE WILL PAY \$500.00 REWARD

TO THE FIRST PERSON WHO CAN PROVE THAT OUR PRICES HAVE BEEN RAISED OR ARE IN ANY WAY DIFFERENT THAN BEFORE THIS SALE. EVERY PIANO MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Don't Miss This Golden Opportunity To Save Money.

# FLETCHER BROS.

## SUPERIOR QUALITY MUSIC HOUSE

93 GOVERNMENT STREET

JUST RECEIVED—A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF  
**NEW FIGS**

MEDITERRANEAN AND CALIFORNIAN.

Don't forget to see

**OUR BARGAIN COUNTER**

Loaded with stock slightly soiled in moving, which will be sacrificed.

**FELL & COMPANY, Ltd**

VICTORIA'S QUALITY STORE. 49 Fort Street, Victoria

Telephone 94.

See Our Windows

**BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO., Ltd.**

Victoria Offices, Cor. Broad and View Sts. Tel. 319

A. C. McCALLUM, Mgr. Real Estate Department

Douglas Street, Business Corner and Central, at less than per foot \$400.00

DON'T OVERLOOK THIS.

Sea Frontage, especially choice; excellent land, 2 miles from postoffice, from per acre, \$400.00 to \$1500.00

One of the best farms in Saanich—A mile and a half; sea frontage, income, \$5,000 a year. Price, \$30,000.00

One of the best farms in Metchosin. A money maker, and going concern: per acre, \$45.00

A good farm, 25 acres cleared, 150 slashed and burnt, good orchard, balance timber. Large house. A bargain at, per acre, \$15.00

**Important Notice**

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS beg to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Victoria, B. C., that they have made arrangements with

**CYRUS H. BOWES**

DRUGGIST

98 Government Street

and will hold daily demonstrations for two weeks commencing Monday, December 3, regarding treatment of the Hair and Scalp. They respectfully invite everyone to call and consult with them. Come and see the long, beautiful hair grown by the use of the **SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER AND HAIR AND SCALP CLEANER**. Canadian head office, 11 Colborne Street, Toronto. J. H. Bailey, Foreign Manager.

**CHRISTMAS CHEER**  
**NEW SEASON'S FRUITS**

CONSISTING OF

Fancy Seeded Raisins, per pkt.	15c
Choice Seeded, per 2 pkts.	25c
Sultanas, per lb.	15c
Currants, per lb.	10c
Mixed Peel, per lb.	20c
2½ Inch Figs, Fine Quality, per lb.	20c
Choice Boiled Cider, per bottle	25c

**W. B. HALL,**  
FAMILY GROCER

89 Douglas Street

Phone 917.

**A SURE TEST OF MERIT**

The Steady Increase in the Sale of BUCHANAN'S SCOTCH WHISKIES. These deservedly popular whiskies are noted the world over for their Old Age, Purity and Fine Flavor. The following choice brands to be had from all Wine Merchants in the city.

Red Seal, Per Bottle.....	\$1.00
Black and White, Per Bottle.....	1.25
Royal Household, Per Bottle.....	1.50
Fine Old Liqueur Scotch, Per Bottle	1.75

**RADIGER & JANION** General Agents for British Columbia and the Yukon

Pure Pale Sparkling

**V. P. B. C.  
BOHEMIAN**

On sale at all Bars and Licensed Groceries

**SPORTSMEN**

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock of  
Guns, Ammunition, Etc., in the City.

Call and Examine Our Stock.

**John Barnsley & Co.** Government Street

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

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OUR MOTTO

We are Not the Oldest But the Most

**Progressive  
Up-to-Date  
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**Best  
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**Fletcher Bros.**SUPERIOR QUALITY MUSIC HOUSE.  
93 Government St.**Christmas****1906**

Call and inspect our choice display of CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES. Elegant CANDY BOXES filled with delicious chocolates.

Place your order with us for decorated

**Christmas Cakes  
Plum Puddings  
and Mincemeat**

We still maintain our standard of excellence.

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ALL STANDARD MEDICINES KEPT.Toilet Supplies and Novelties  
In Endless Varieties.**E. C. DRUG STORE**

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**The B. C. Fur Manufacturing Co.**

FUR AND MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

ATTENTION!

Special attention given ladies desirous of leaving orders for Sult Hats, or any thing in Fur Hats. Also would be pleased to have general inspection given. Low Prices for High-Grade Goods.

Special Styles to Suit All People.

We also carry all the Very Fine Grade of Furs in Stock, and Made to Order.

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**CARVING SETS**

35 STYLES 35

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All beautifully cased, Sheffield made, of hand forged double shear steel. Inspection is invited at

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Five-room house, 2 lots, waterfront, near city limits ..... \$2100

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Just outside city limits, 6-room cottage, modern improvements.... \$2400

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Corner lot, 50x130 ..... \$800

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Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

CHARCOAL KILLS BAD BREATH.

Disagreeable Odor Arising From Indigestion or From any Habit or Indulgence Can Be Instantly Stopped.

Sample Package Mailed Free

Other people notice your bad breath when you would not notice it at all. It is embarrassing to other people to stand before them and while you are talking, give them a whiff of your bad breath. It usually comes from food fermenting on your stomach. Sometimes you have it in the morning—that awful sour, bilious, bad breath. You can stop it at once by swallowing one or two Stuart Charcoal Lozenges, the most powerful gas and odor absorbers ever prepared.

Sometimes your meals will reveal themselves in your breath to those who talk with you. "You've had onions," or "You've been eating cabbage," and all of a sudden you belch in the face of your friend. Charcoal is a wonderful absorber of odors, as every one knows. That is why Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are so quick to stop all gases and odors of odorous foods, or gas from indigestion.

Don't use breath perfumes. They never conceal the odor, and never absorb the gas that causes the odor. Besides, the very fact of using them reveals the reason for their use. Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges in the first place stop for good all sour brash and belching of gas, and make your breath pure, fresh and sweet, just after you've eaten. Then no one will turn his face away from you when you breathe or talk; your breath will be pure and fresh, and besides your food will taste so much better to you at your next meal. Just try it.

Charcoal does other wonderful things, too. It carries away from your stomach and intestines all the impurities there massed together and which causes the bad breath. Charcoal is a purifier as well as an absorber.

Charcoal is now by far the best, most easy and mild laxative known. A whole boxful will do no harm; in fact, the more you take the better. Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges are made of pure willow charcoal and mixed with just a fair flavor of honey to make them palatable for you, but not too sweet. You just chew them like candy. They are absolutely harmless.

Get a new, pure, sweet breath, freshen your stomach for your next meal, and keep the intestines in good working order. These two things are the secret of good health and long life. You can get all the charcoal necessary to do these wonderful but simple things by getting Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges. We want you to test these little wonder workers yourself before you buy them. So send us your full name and address for a free sample of Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges. Then after you have tried the sample and been convinced, go to your druggist and get a 25c box of them. You'll feel better all over, more comfortable, and "cleaner" inside.

Send us your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package, free. Address: F. A. Stuart Co., 60 Stuart Blvd., Marshall, Mich.

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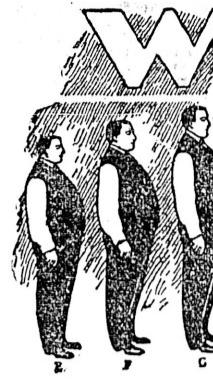
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## THE STOUT MAN.



HEN a man gets into Semi-ready types E, F or G, he thinks he must get his clothes custom-tailored.

We tailor suits just as surely perfect for the stout man as the thin.

With our systems of physique types we know the exact measurements for each suit part—a man need not consider himself out in the cold because his waist measurement goes over 36 inches.

You get all the Semi-ready advantages—expert service on each part—the suit made to the try-on stage, so that you can prejudge effect and fit before you buy.

Money back for any dissatisfaction. You cannot suffer any loss for a trial.

## Semi-ready Tailoring

## MINISTERS ADDRESS SAANICH ELECTORS

Meeting Held Last Evening at the Royal Oak School House

## POLITICAL SITUATION DISCUSSED

Premier McBride Urges Hearers to Buckle on Armor for Coming Provincial Elections

A largely attended meeting of the Liberal-Conservative association of the Saanich municipality was held at the Royal Oak schoolhouse, last evening. Premier McBride and Hon. R. G. Tatlow, who were present in response to an invitation, delivered addresses, which were enthusiastically received. D. M. Eberts, K. C., occupied the chair.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Eberts explained that the gathering had been called primarily for the purpose of electing officers. It having been suggested that the Premier and Hon. Mr. Tatlow might take advantage of the opportunity to visit the electors of the district, they had been asked to do so, and had agreed without demur. They were two gentlemen, he asserted, well known and renowned as far as the politics of British Columbia were concerned. The Premier had received his education in this province and was the youngest man, holding the exalted position which he had attained, in the Dominion of Canada. It might appear that he was somewhat older than was the case, on account of the color of his hair. (Laughter.) But he wasn't very far up in years. He had got into the House after a struggle, but hadn't been there long before making his mark. (Applause.)

## Better Terms

The chairman went on to refer to the stand Premier McBride had taken during the conference of premiers recently held for the purpose of considering Better Terms. He argued that he had assumed the only manly attitude possible under the circumstances. He did not think that he could have done better than to have refused the "sniveling" terms offered by the Dominion government to British Columbia. (Hear, hear!) While it was not his intention to go into the question of Better Terms to any extent, he wished to state that this province had paid into the federal treasury some \$20,000,000, of which amount it has returned but a comparatively small sum annually. The question was whether the people were going to vindicate the commendable attitude as assumed by the Premier and by their show that it was their desire that he should "stand pat," or defer his, and thus agree to the acceptance of the terms offered the Premier at the recent conference? He did not think there could be any doubt as to the answer. (Prolonged applause.)

The other minister present, Hon. Mr. Tatlow, would deal with financial condition of the country and the steps which were being taken by the administration towards advancing the interests of the province along the lines of agriculture and fisheries. Reference was made by Mr. Eberts to the exhibition of the fruit products of British Columbia at England, and the success it had achieved in the face of competition with the whole outside world. It was a proud thing for the residents of British Columbia, he claimed, that the fruit raised here had carried off the gold medal at the Royal Horticultural show in London, England. In conclusion, he asked all to consider the situation when casting their ballots at the forthcoming elections.

## Hon. Capt. Tatlow

Capt. Tatlow was received with enthusiasm. He spoke of the financial condition of the province, comparing the present gratifying state of affairs with the position which had confronted the present administration upon its assumption of the reins of government. He mentioned the improvement in the agricultural development of the country and of the efforts which were being made to bring about a further increase in the general prosperity during the next few years. In connection with horticulture, he said that the government had imposed somewhat heavy restrictions upon the importation of young trees to ensure that the sufficiency of young trees be cultivated within the confines of the province within the next two or three years to render importation unnecessary. (Renewed applause.) The speaker dwelt upon the exhibition of fruit in the Old Country, explaining that these displays were made as an object lesson to the people of the country as to what could be grown in the Canadian West. They had proved an advertisement of inestimable value.

Discussing the subject of Better Terms, the speaker mentioned the part Mr. Eberts had taken in the earlier stages of the agitation in favor of that movement. It was a question which, he thought, was of the utmost importance to British Columbia. The stage was being approached when it might be said that the jury was out and the verdict was being awaited. It had been his privilege to present the claim of this province before all the premiers of the Dominion, and also to explain it in detail to a delegation from the federal government led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He had found that they were all extremely ignorant of the conditions prevailing in

So many Spurious imitations of the real "SEMI-READY" have been offered that we are bound to impress upon the reader that the Trade Mark of the Company



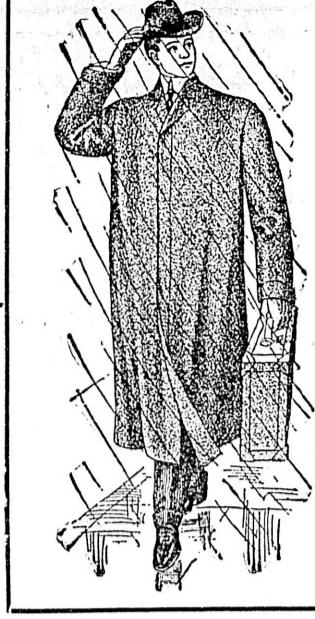
is engraved clearly on a Silk Label, and one of these, with the price of the garment worked on it, is sewn on the inside of the Garment.

## Raincoats, Suits and Overcoats, \$12 to \$30.

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## HITACHI MARU FOR THE JAPANESE LINE

Newest and Largest of Nippon Yulen Kaisha Steamers to Run to Victoria

played a man short throughout the game. The Centrals scored the first goal, Schenck doing the necessary, and it was not until the third quarter that North Ward evened it out. But a foul kick was given and Sweeney converted, putting the team even, and about a minute before half time Sedger sent in a second score.

In the second half the only score made was secured by Peden for the North Ward. The two teams were now deadlocked and impossible to overtakes, and the game was called with the North Ward the winners. The North Wards have now won two and drawn two matches, giving the championship by six points to two.

How They Stand

	Pld.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Rovers ....	5	4	0	1	9
Garrison ....	6	3	3	0	6
Wanderers ....	4	2	1	1	5
M. C. A. ....	4	2	2	0	4
Victoria West ....	4	1	3	0	3
Fifth Regt. ....	3	0	3	0	0

RUGBY

School Series

With the completion of the school association league the executive of the public school athletic association have arranged a Rugby series, which will commence Saturday next. The league will be confined to players under the ages of sixteen. Three teams have entered—High School, sub-High and South Park. The league fixtures are as follows:

December 8—High School vs. Sub-High.

December 15—South Park vs. Sub-High.

December 22—High School vs. South Park.

At the conclusion of this league, another series will be arranged for players under the age of fifteen.

HOCKEY

North Ward 1, Sub-High 0

The North Ward girls' hockey team demonstrated that they could play the game as well as the Sub-High School in the first meeting for the Canadian Intercollegiate Association. The score was 1-0. The game was very evenly contested and the North Ward girls plainly showed that they were the better players. Two other goals were scored by the North Ward, but they were not allowed on account of the player being offside. The winning goal was scored by Miss Vado. The winning team was made up of Misses Wrathall, Baker, Hampton, Davis, Ledingham, Ledingham (B.), Jackson, McTerry, Vado, Clarke and Morrison.

Arrange Schedule

A revision of the schedule for the girls' hockey championship has been made owing to the withdrawal of the team from the Grand Prix. The series as now arranged is as follows:

December 1—North Ward vs. Sub-High.

Dec. 8—South Park vs. High School.

December 15—North Ward vs. High School.

December 22—South Park vs. Sub-High.

Jan. 12—North Ward vs. South Park.

Jan. 19—Sub-High vs. High School.

THE RING

Slavin-Burley Match

Interest in pugilistic matters in this city is centered in the forthcoming bout between Frank Slavin, the Canadian featherweight champion, and Nick Burley, heavyweight champion of Yukon and Alaska, who are to have a ten-round go for a decision at the Old Grand Theatre on Johnson street on Saturday evening next. With these noted principals the interest will be intense, and the game will be well worth watching.

The forwards were rather off color and could not get in close enough to score. Melton and Williamson, on the forward line, were the most aggressive, while Cobett and Deligan tried hard to avert defeat.

In the second half the Rovers had the best of the game, and although the Garrison had a number of shots, they were unable to score. The ball was sent through by Peden for the last tally.

It was not long till the Rovers tied the score, Peden doing the necessary from behind by Thompson. This was one of the prettiest pieces of play during the day. The ball was thrown in by Thompson, and Tyrell was quick to catch it, and it was then sent to Peden, who scored. This was the all the scoring.

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PAYS INTEREST AT HIGHEST RATE FROM DATE OF OPENING ACCOUNT.

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In the Saanich District, Sixteen Miles from Victoria, About 80 Acres Cleared, 120 Acres Slashed and Burnt, partly cleared, Land Cannot Be Excelled in the Province, and Is Suitable for Subdivision, Buildings Are All New, consisting of 7-Roomed House and Outbuildings. The Barn is the Largest, and looked upon as One of the Most Suitable for Stock and Storing Grain or Hay on the Island.

Further particulars furnished on application to

**MATSON & COLES**

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**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

**THE POSITION OF MAYOR.**

Sir—Your explanatory editorial in this morning's issue does not improve the insult to the Mayor conveyed in your editorial of the 30th ultimo, re municipal politics, the working-class, which was due to a misunderstanding, viz., that the Mayor valued the position for the money there is in it, for very natural reasons.

The statement that the Mayor's salary is \$2500 a year is as near true as have been most of the statements in the Colonist, the Mayor, and he has said and done this year. In Justice to former mayors mentioned, as well as to myself, the mayor's salary up to 1891 was \$2000. Since then it has been \$1700. At the close of this year, deducting the expenses and gifts, he will have about \$1000 for having given his whole time to one of the hardest years' work of his life, not to mention the heavy responsibilities and worry.

In view of the above, what are the "very natural reasons" why I should value the office for the salary?

Now, sir, you are anxious for "more prominent" men to take the office. Task you is the action of the Colonist throughout this year an influence to any man to give him the undivided energy for the public good? While the so-called freedom of the press lays a man open to steady and deliberate persecution, misrepresentation and falsification, you will find few men of the

B. Crawford, whose marriage to J. H. Murie of Vancouver, took place shortly, the event of the evening was the presentation of a dainty silver tea set, given by a few of her friends. The following address was read by E. Edgar Johnson, while Miss J. P. Taylor made the presentation:

Dear Friend—We take this opportunity of expressing the deep regret we feel in saying good bye to you, and also, on this the occasion of your marriage, to wish you all happiness and prosperity in your new sphere. Please accept this little gift as a token of remembrance; and that your path through the future, may be strewn with blessings, is the sincere wish of your friends.

Among those present were: Misses J. P. Taylor, L. M. Argo, L. Carto, V. F. Peterson, O. F. Sewell, M. James, A. Knappa, A. Taylor, L. Marbeau, L. Brookes, J. Fairfield, P. Clay, N. Berley, L. Maffras, M. Fairfield, M. Hodge, T. Webster, M. Runciman, E. Mitchell, E. Vario, D. Symes, A. Wittelett, E. Wales, Mrs. J. Murie, Mrs. Twigg, Mrs. Leisick, Messrs. W. D. Tate, W. J. McKeon, J. D. Reid, J. W. Creighton, W. Coleman, F. Lemon, W. Stevens, F. Garland, A. Bure, W. E. Pettierey, E. E. C. Johnson, A. Balfour, M. Walher, M. Dubie, A. M. Grigg, A. E. Johnston, R. W. Eaton, C. A. Lawrence, J. T. Stanard, W. Savage, C. Pruden, G. McCulloch.

**BUY FARM PROPERTY  
IN THE HAPPY VALLEY**

Winnipeg Investors Take Over J. Rhode's Farm for Sum of \$12,000

The demand for local real estate still continues brisk and several important sales have been consummated during the past twenty-four hours. Among the transfers yesterday was the farm of J. Rhode, in Happy valley, for \$12,000, to Winnipeg people. This property is ideally located in Methow district.

The sale of the Douglas house on Gordon street, for \$51,000, is also reported. This property is situated close to the C. P. R. hotel.

The demand for residential property was good yesterday, and several sales of acres lots and building sites in the suburbs are reported. The residence of Capt. Collister on Dallas road has been purchased by W. H. Finlayson. A. Lindsay has purchased a vacant lot at the corner of Pilsbury and Douglas streets. W. Bulman, of the Shawnigan Lake Lumber company, is interested in an option that has been secured on the Muirhead & Main Mill property. This land has a very valuable water frontage. In Cowichan district there is considerable land changing hands and the municipal authorities have taken time by the forelock and notified all real estate agents that they must pay a tax of \$25 to do business in that district.

**MANUFACTURERS ISSUE  
STATEMENT ON TARIFF**

See no Benefits and Some Danger in the Government Policy

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 1.—A committee of the Canadian Manufacturers association of which W. K. George, ex-president of the association and a prominent Liberal is chairman, has issued the following statement regarding the tariff: "Generally speaking the new tariff will not establish new industries. Recommendations made by the different manufacturers regarding individual lines of industry have seemingly been disregarded. The general tariff is little or no improvement as a protection against the United States, while on the other hand, the intermediate tariff, if it is made applicable to the United States, would be disastrous to many industries. The various manufacturing sections of the association have now under consideration the specific items."

**PAID FOR NABBING  
C. P. R. TRAIN ROBBERS**

Announcement Is Made of the Apportionment of the Reward Offered

Apportionment of the rewards offered for the capture of the men who held up the Canadian Pacific transcontinental train in the early part of May last, was announced yesterday, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. After the offence was committed, the C. P. R. offered \$5,000, the Dominion government \$5,000, and the provincial government \$1,500, in all \$11,500. This distribution will be on the following basis:

Set. J. J. Wilson, N.W.M.P....\$1,350  
Set. T. M. Shoebottom, N.W.M.P....1,350  
Corp. J. T. Browning, N.W.M.P....1,350  
Corp. Jas. C. Stewart, N.W.M.P....1,350  
Corp. C. R. Petrie, N.W.M.P....1,350  
W. L. Ferrie, Kamloops....1,350  
Const. E. T. W. Pearce....200  
Philip Thomas (Ind.) Kamloops....700  
Ignace (Indian) Kamloops....700  
Michelle (Indian), Kamloops....700  
F. E. Carter....500

Total.....\$11,500  
After the conviction of Edwards, Dunn and Colquhoun at Kamloops in June last the two governments and the railway company appointed a committee consisting of Mr. J. A. R. Greenleaf, president of the post office department; Mr. F. S. Bassett, superintendent of the provincial police, and Mr. J. E. McMullen, collector for the Canadian Pacific Railway company, to determine the persons who should share in the rewards. This committee after careful consideration, made the decision as above.

These rewards would have been disbursed much sooner but owing to the language of the Audit Act, it is necessary that the post office department should itself disburse the amount offered by the Dominion government and so some delay has been occasioned on this account.

**A PRESENTATION.**

Miss Crawford Remembered by Friends on Occasion of Coming Marriage.

"Sunny-side," Jubilee avenue, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. McC. Crawford, was the scene of a pleasant affair Friday night, when a number of young folks gathered to say good bye to Miss

**PASSENGERS**

Passengers per steamer Indianapolis from the Sound; C. Nelson, Rev. Vordt, D. Daniels, C. Palmer, Jas. Vale, R. Hansen, A. Marks, W. Atkinson, Mrs. Dickinson, T. Arbuthnott, L. Cuppage, E. Cunner, Mrs. Bushby and son, Miss Morris, and H. Hukhousen, E. W. Phillips, C. Williams, and wife, J. Clark, J. Drehn, M. Fisher, E. Gernell, J. Ashley, J. Mrs. Ellingwood, and daughter, W. Lewis, J. R. Jackson, F. Larsen, J. Johnson, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Kitchener, Mrs. Knapp, Miss C. Higgins, Capt. Lucy, Mrs. M. Fisher and wife, Mrs. Christenn, N. Marigian and wife, M. Higgins, E. Damm, N. McDonald, H. Hall, Mrs. Hall, 17 people in "James O'Neill Co.", F. Cook, Mrs. Winters, Mrs. Englewood.

**FINANCIAL**

**MONTREAL STOCKS.**

(Reported by Warhorn, Gwynn & Co., Stock Brokers, 519 Granville Street, Vancouver.)

Dec. 1. Sellers. Buyers.

Banks—	250/4	—
Montreal	158	—
Nova Scotia	500	200
Merchants	169	168
Commerce	—	175/4
Miscellaneous—		
Toronto City	111	110
Mont. Heat and Power	95/4	95/4
Oakville Bonds	116	—
Montreal Street Railway	245	243/4
Toronto Street Railway	116	115
Dundas Coal, com.	66	65/5
Dundas Iron & Steel, com.	27	26/5
Can. Pac. Ry. Montreal	70/4	69/5
Can. Pac. Ry. London	183	182/4
Can. Pac. Ry.	188/4	—

**FOR APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.**

Manufactured with scrupulous cleanliness and care, from the choicest materials only.

**HUNTLEY & PALMERS BISCUITS**

Are always superlatively dainty and good. Insist on HUNTLEY & PALMERS'. Refuse all proffered substitutes.

H. P. 1968.

**FOR SALE**

At 18 Michigan Street

One of the finest residences in Victoria. Brick with stone facing. About 12 rooms, stable, etc., 85 feet frontage on Michigan street; 85 feet frontage on Toronto street; 485 feet depth between. Part of the land could be apportioned off in lots. Inspect the property. Price to hold good for one week only.

SPECIAL LOW WINTER RATES NOW IN EFFECT.

For all information apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, 58 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

**FREE**

**\$1,000.00**

From December 1st to 31st, with every CASH PURCHASE of not less than \$1, we will present you with a

**\$1,000.00 ACCIDENT INSURANCE POLICY**

Insuring the holder for ONE YEAR from date of registration with the head office in Toronto.

You will probably say "How can this be done?" Never mind; we promise you to do it, and our reputation is at stake if we fail to fulfil our promise.

Our prices are the lowest in British Columbia, considering the quality of our goods, and they will positively NOT be MARKED up, in order to pay us for what it costs us to give you the INSURANCE policy.

It is a case of honor with our company, and from past experience the public know that when we state definitely what we propose to do in the way of SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS, that we shall carry our promises out to the letter.

**THE QUALITY MUSIC HOUSE.**

**M. W. WAITT & CO., LIMITED  
BIGGEST, BUSIEST AND BEST DEALERS**

**WHY DO I SELL for LESS?**

My Customers get the Benefit

**SIMPLY BECAUSE**  
I PAY NO RENT  
I USE NO LIGHT  
I EMPLOY NO SALESMEN  
I REPRESENT THE FACTORY

My Customers get the Benefit

**ALL THIS WEEK I WILL SELL**

**Dressing Tables and Washstands**

17 TWO-PIECE SETS, Hardwood Dressers and Washstands. Dresser is fitted with three long drawers and best British plate beveled edge mirror; washstand has cupboard and one long drawer; sold everywhere at \$10.75 per set. My price is.....

10 TWO-PIECE SETS, Keppel Oak Dressing Tables and Washstands; beautiful goods. Dresser is fitted with three long drawers and best British plate beveled edge mirror; washstand has double cupboard and long drawer; sold by every other dealer at \$21 per suite. My price is.....

7 TWO-PIECE SETS in Mahogany Birch; very handsome suites. Dressers have two very long drawers; mirror is in best British plate, bevelled edge, 34x26 inches, upright; washstand has double cupboard and long drawer; other dealers sell these at \$40 per suite. My price is.....

10 TWO-PIECE SETS, very large size. Dressing Tables and washstands in golden oak; dresser has serpentine front, handsome French legs, three very spacious drawers and oblong mirror 22x32 inches in best British plate beveled edge; washstand to match; sold everywhere at \$27 per suite. My price is.....

12 Hall Mirrors 12

In Golden Oak, 2x3 feet, handsome best British plate beveled edge mirror and hooks, antique finish; regular price elsewhere is \$6.00. My price is.....

**\$6.00**

Dining Room Tables

In Keppel Oak, 4-inch pedestal; extends 8 feet; regular price is \$15. My price is.....

**\$8.50**

In Golden Oak, 6-inch pedestal, extends 8 feet; regular price is \$75. My price is.....

**\$48**

Enamelled Iron Bedsteads

25 White Enamelled Iron Bedsteads with brass finishings; sold elsewhere at \$10.50 each. My price is.....

**\$7.00**

Wool Top and Bottom Mattresses in Best of Ticking. My Price \$5.00.

Double Wove Wire Springs, Regular \$1.50. My Price \$3.75.

All goods marked in plain figures. Money back if not satisfied.

**A. BLYGH, Wholesale Furniture Dealer**

Cor. CARR STREET and NIAGARA ST., Victoria, B. C. Take Beacon Hill Car, it passes the Door

**SHEET STEEL  
BRICK**  
WRITE FOR PRICES  
METALLIC ROOFING CO.  
WINNIPEG



# DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

## First Christmas Announcement

CUPID has accomplished good work! The merry little fellow gave such a graphic and spirited account of last year's doings in Spencer's to Old Father Christmas that the good old fellow decided then and there to make the great emporium the greatest distribution point in Western Canada for merriment and goodwill by all and through all who cross its threshold. From across continents and seas he has ushered the world's best productions, whilst a right royal welcome has been planned for his admirers and the festive garments and artistic effects have been developed by one of his chief emissaries. Something for everybody in town and out of town! No one has been overlooked. Before going to press with this announcement the following message was received from Father Christmas:—

"Only 20 shopping days left! Commence festivities next week in order to cope with the thousands who will enter your store to inspect and buy the goods I have provided for everyone's pleasure."

Remember well the little ones so dear to me! Increased space has been acquired upon the 3rd floor of your establishment to accommodate the thousands of good things I have reserved for their especial delight.

Here, too, older folk will find just what they are seeking. I have arranged it so. Also an Oriental Tea Room is installed to refresh those who will get overburdened with joys that abound everywhere.

Earliest and Heartiest Greetings To All!"

FATHER CHRISTMAS

We have, as announced yesterday, a Great Sale of Robes Tomorrow. There are but 90 Dresses. Our lady patrons will delight in securing such choice creations at sale prices. They are just the very thing for the festive season. We cordially invite you to inspect these dresses that will quickly clear tomorrow. Also, we have the balance of our Fall Costumes on sale tomorrow. 80 only, values up to \$65. Every Costume Clears for \$17.50.

## Something Within the Means of Everyone

### Dainty Slippers

For dress wear and Cosy Slippers for home use are never deprecated as a Christmas gift. We have some good values to offer you.

Women's Patent Cott, 4 strap Slippers, Louis XV heel, turn sole .....	\$4.00
Women's Patent Cott, 1 strap Slippers, Louis XV heel, turn sole, per pair .....	\$3.00
Women's Vich Kid Slippers, turn sole, Louis XV heel, 1 strap, per pair .....	\$2.50
Women's Kid Slippers, 1 strap with bow, flexible sole, per pair .....	\$1.75
Women's Hand Knitted Dressing Slippers, Lamb's soles; in color, blue, pink, red, and mixed colors, per pair, \$1.50 and .....	\$1.25
Men's Felt Romeo Slippers, turn leather sole .....	\$2.25
Men's Kid Romeo Slippers, per pair \$2.00 and .....	\$1.50
Men's Felt Slippers, per pair .....	.90c.
Men's Patent Pumps, per pair \$3.50 and .....	\$2.00
Misses' Patent Vamp, 1 strap Slipper, kid back, spring heel, per pair .....	\$1.50
Misses' Patent 1 strap Slipper, bow, spring heel, per pair .....	\$2.00
Misses' Patent Leather Court Tie, per pair .....	\$2.00
Child's 1 strap Kid Slippers, per pair \$1.25, \$1.00 and .....	75c
Boys' Dongala Kid Slippers, per pair .....	\$1.00 to \$1.25
Infants' soft sole Slippers, per pair 50c and .....	25c

### Travelling Bags

And Suit Cases form useful and handsome presents. Do not hesitate to buy. We are assured no greater pleasure could be given.

Handsome English and Canadian leather Travelling Bags and Suit Cases, fitted and plain at prices from ..... \$5.00 to \$55.00

### Candies for the Sweet!

A pleasure always lays around a choice box of candies as an Xmas gift. We have a delicious collection that cannot fail to be sold early. Cadbury's assorted Creams in Choice Fancy Boxes, daintily tied with colored ribbons, are 1-4 lb. 10c.; 1-2 lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 30c.; 25c.; 50c.; 75c.; \$1.00 and ..... \$2.75. Rowntrees assorted Creams in 1 lb. boxes for ..... 45c.

### Suitable and Serviceable Presents

Are to be found in the Ladies' and Children's Hosiery Department.

#### We Have a Few Special Lines

Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, embroidered fronts, in all colors, per pair \$1.00, 75c., and ..... 65c. A similar line in lace and embroidered fronts, per pair, \$1.00, 75c., and ..... 65c.

#### THE BEST VALUE ANYWHERE.

Ladies' plain black Cashmere Hose for winter wear, (all wool) per pair ..... 50c. Ladies' black Lisle Thread Hose, lace fronts, per pair ..... 50c. Ladies' black Lisle Hose (all over lace) per pair ..... \$1.00. Ladies' black Cotton Hose, very special value, per pair ..... 25c. We have a large variety of Stock Silk and Lace Hose, per pair ..... \$2.50 to \$5.00. Silk and Cotton Mixture Hose, lace and plain, per pair \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50 and ..... 1.25. We hold our usual large stock of Boy's and Girls' warm Winter Hose at prices that cannot be beaten, these make very useful Christmas presents.

It matters not which department you visit! Attractive Goods at Styre Prices will suggest what you have been puzzling about.

### Gents' Furnishing Department

Money invested for presents in the Gentlemen's Furnishing Department will give pleasure to receiver and giver.

#### TIES.

The latest creations in English Square Ascots, \$1.00 to \$2.50 each. Handkerchief Derby's in brocaded silks, 75c.; Flowing Ends, light and dark shades, 50c.; Four-in-Hands in shot, plain and fancy silks, 50c. and 75c.; New Bat Wing Bows, 50c.; and a large assortment of strings for bows, ..... 25c. The largest stock of 25c Ties ever held in Victoria. All the newest shades and colors.

#### GLOVES.

Leading lines in Dent's English Gloves, unlined in new shades of tan, West End, Lincoln and Cromer, pair, \$1.50. Perrin's and Dent's French Gloves in wool lined Mocha, per pair ..... \$1.50. Special pair of wool lined Dogskin for driving ..... 65c. Fancy Wool Gloves, per pair 35c. and ..... 50c.

#### HANDKERCHIEFS

Twilled Silk Handkerchiefs expressly appeal to every gentleman; both useful and ornamental. We have a larger stock than ever to select from. Plain and white silk at 50c. and 75c. Also in every initial same price. Fancy Centered Handkerchiefs in silk 50c., 75c. and \$1.00, in all manner of colorings. The latest hit in plain colors, navy blue, dark green, reseda grey, red, at ..... 50c. Silk Squares for neck scarfs in black and white broaded silk ..... \$1.00 to \$3.00. Black silk and satin Mufflers for evening wear, lined with white satin, ..... \$1.25 to \$3.50.

#### BRACES.

Colored Braces in gift boxes, silk web, silk ends, silver mountings, \$1.50, \$1.25 and ..... \$1.00. Special silk web in braces ..... 60c. All these can be embroidered with monogram. Leading lines, President, Gordon, French Brace, "Gulzot" ..... 50c. And other good makes.

### What is nicer than a SCARF-PIN or set of CUFF-LINKS?

We have just received some very neat haberdashery for gentlemen. We stock all the best lines in Dent's English and Perrin's Gloves, some of the best and newest kinds, such as the West End, Lincoln and Cromer, besides many others, lined and unlined, at prices from \$1.00 to ..... \$2.50.

A Heavy Wool-Lined Glove for Driving ..... 65c. Fancy Wool Gloves at ..... 35c and 60c

### Furniture

Always gives pleasure. We have the very thing you want.

What can a lady better appreciate than a handsome writing desk in old oak, golden oak or mahogany. Prices range from ..... \$11.25. And for a gentleman, a handsome old oak chair, covered with Spanish leather, in prices up from ..... \$12.50.

### Handkerchiefs and Fans

Are always acceptable as gifts. We have some dainty lines at all prices.

Scalloped Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 25c. to \$2.50 each; Pure Linen Hemstitched Embroidered, 25c. to \$2.50 each; Pure Linen Hand Embroidered Initiated Handkerchiefs, 15c. to 25c. each; Plain Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, price \$1.50 to \$6.00 dozen; Handkerchiefs for fancy cushion tops, 12 1/2c. each; Ladies' SHH Hemstitched Initiated Handkerchiefs, 25c. and 35c. each. Real Lace Handkerchiefs, Maltese, 25c. and 35c. each. And other good makes.

Paney Chiffon and Lace Fans in black and white price, each ..... \$3.50 to \$20.00

Feather Fans, price, each ..... \$2.50 to \$20.00

Records—Some hundreds to select from ..... 35c

### The Bazaar and Fancy Goods Fair

(Third Floor) is simply a Mecca of Toys, Dolls, Games and Fancy Goods, suitable for presentation to young and old. All the latest mechanical toys that human ingenuity can contrive, every conceivable article of amusement for the little ones, and every imaginable article for older folk. An attempt to adequately describe this galaxy of desirable Christmas gifts would be almost impossible. We have made a few selections for our first announcement.

Wooden horses, 25c to 75c; bleating sheep, 50c to \$1.50; cows' mooring, 75c to \$2.00; elephants with heads in motion, 75c; donkeys braying, \$1.00; horse and wagons 60c to 75c; pastry sets, 50c; musical rollers, 25c to 75c; musical tops, 65c; draught boards and men, 25c; pyramid blocks, 25c; ordinary blocks, 25c to \$1.00; drawing slates, 10c to 75c; paint boxes, 15c to \$1.75; magic lanterns, \$1.25 to \$3.00; conjuring tricks, 35c to \$1.00; the great naval game "Togo," \$2.00; drums from 25c to \$1.50; soldiers, firemen and police outfits, from ..... 25c to 75c. Dolls from ..... 5c to \$12.50.

See what a great emporium has accomplished in one of the most magnificent collections of dolls ever seen—dressed and undressed, attired simply, attired gorgeously—dressed in various costumes, in different nationalities, a really superb collection—Hundreds and hundreds to select from.

Dolls' furniture and houses from ..... 35c to \$2.50

Dolls very handsome tea sets from ..... \$3.00 to \$10.00

A ladies' or gentlemen's Umbrella is well appreciated as Xmas gift, we have a large assortment of ladies' Umbrellas, each with gold, silver, pearl, oxidized and ivory mounts, with a choice selection of handles at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.00, up to ..... \$17.50

Also—A fresh arrival of Gent's Umbrellas, each with gold, silver, horn mounts at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50 up to ..... \$17.50

Gramophones at ..... \$2.75 and \$2.00

Records—Some hundreds to select from ..... 35c

### House Painting

The House Painting and Decorating Department are not to be left out in this first Christmas announcement. They are alive to the fact that home at this season should be beautiful; and in order to demonstrate to you what our new department can accomplish, an extraordinary offer is made to you, viz., for every \$50 order given to embellish the interior of your house in decorative work, painting, etc., you will be entitled to a Hand-Painted Frieze or Border by our artist. This offer remains open to and including Christmas Eve only.

### Hair Ornaments

Hair Ornaments can never fail to give pleasure. We have Tortoise shell combs richly jeweled with brilliants and pearls, set ..... \$2.50

Back combs in amber, tortoise shell, steel and gold mounted, from ..... 50c. to \$3.00

### 25c and 50c Tables

Do not miss these when in the Fancy Fair on the Third Floor. Observe the extensive area of space set apart for choice goods from \$1.00 to \$10.00. Hundreds of exquisite presents in every possible variety.

Keep This Announcement for Reference!

## From the Poorest to the Richest!

### Our Stationery Department

#### Books for Children

Chatterbox for 1906, 75c; Chatterbox, Natural History, Chatterbox, Wild West, Chatterbox Picture Book, 60c.; Boys' Own and Girl's Own, Sunday at Home, at each ..... \$1.75

Treasure Island, Arabian Nights, Story of the Bible, Water Babies, Little Lone Prince, Nursery Tales, The Age of Fable, Christmas Stories, Gulliver's Travels, Pilgrims Progress, Anderson's Fairy Tales, Rip Van Winkle, Robinson Crusoe, Tales from Shakespeare, Robin Hood, Wood's Natural History, Alice's Adventures in Wonderland, and others ..... 35c

Gift books in fancy binding, each 35c.; gift books in fancy white and gold, each 50c.; Gift books in loose leather binding, each 50c.; gift books in limp calf, each \$1.00; Gift books in loose calf, very handsome, \$2.00; Books, at each \$1.25. Books, per set ..... \$1.00

Books\* from 10c. upwards, in plain and fancy bindings up to ..... \$5.00. A large assortment of Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymns, in prices from ..... 25c. to \$4.50

Fountain Pens, from ..... \$1.00 to \$7.50 Bottles of Perfume in artistically furnished boxes from ..... 25c. to \$10.00

A full list of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Perfumes will be announced shortly.

### Xmas Cards and Calendars In Endless Variety!

### Ladies' Belts

A choice line in Fancy Belts in Silk, Duchesse, and Kid (steel studded) in all the richest shades of the season. Sizes from 22 to 30. Prices from, each ..... \$1.25 to \$5.00

### Fancy Neckwear

Fancy Lace and Chiffon Collars, each ..... 75c to \$2.50

Silk Collars in different shades, trimmed with pearl beads from ..... 15c. to \$1.50

Oval Ancene Lace Collars, trimmed with beads and buttons, from ..... 35c. to \$1.00

Chiffon Applique Collars in different shades from ..... \$1.00 to \$3.00

Embroidered Linen Cuffs and Collars, from, a set ..... 35c. to \$1.50

Fancy Turnover Collars, from, each ..... 10c. to 75c.

### Gloves for Ladies

Ladies' Evening Gloves, Glace and Suede, white and pastel, ..... \$1.75 to \$2.75

Ladies' evening Gloves (silk) cream and white, per pair \$1.50, \$1.25 and ..... \$1.00

Ladies' evening Mitts (silk lace), black, cream and white, per pair, \$1.50 and ..... \$1.25

Special line in Washable Mode Glace Kid Evening Gloves, per pair ..... \$2.75

### Trefousse Gloves

Ladies' Glace and Suede, 3 clasp, black, white, beaver, tan, mode, brown and grey (guaranteed) ..... \$1.50

Ladies' Glace, 2 clasp, pique sewn, black, white, tan, beaver, mode brown, grey, navy red and green (guaranteed), per pair ..... \$1.50

Ladies' Glace and Glace Kid Gloves, all shades ..... \$1.00

VICTORIA, B. C. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1906.

Ask for and Insist on getting  
MAPLE LEAF RUBBERS,  
there are no others just as  
good.

The lines made for durability possess a remarkable degree of style, while the stylish lines are very durable.



## BUY MAPLE LEAF RUBBERS

You cannot make a mistake in buying Rubbers if the emblem of the Dominion is branded on them—you may if it is not.

**J. Leckie Co., Ltd.**  
Vancouver, B. C.  
elling Agents for the West

## Wenger's Removal---Great Jewelry Sale

15 Per Cent. to 30 Per Cent. Discount.

Will move to 77 GOVERNMENT STREET, directly opposite our present premises. Now is your chance to buy FIRST CLASS articles at WHOLESALE PRICES. WATCHES, DIAMONDS, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, ETC. Come early and get your choice.

**J. WENGER, Jeweler**

90 Government Street.

Victoria, B. C.

## Just Arrived--Ex "Don" A LARGE SUPPLY OF WHITE'S PORTLAND CEMENT

IN BARRELS

**ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.**

TEMPLE BUILDING - VICTORIA.

## COMFORTABLE COOKING

The most comfortable and most cleanly cooking is done by the aid of the electric cookers which we are now exhibiting and explaining. Any lady or gentleman who desires to see these neat, serviceable and economical cookers should call at our showrooms and see for themselves how easily and economically they work.

## HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

29 Government St., Victoria, B.C.

H.2033

## SYLVESTER'S EGG PRODUCER

It makes poultry pay—it makes hens lay—it promotes thrift and vigor—it adds to your profit. Added to your regular feeding ration in quantities of one tablespoonful in mash for 1 dozen hens. Try a 50 cents package and watch your poultry lay.

**Sylvester Poultry Supply House, 87-89 Yates St.**

WE ALL FOUND IT!

## Fraser's Drug Store

NO. 30, GOVERNMENT ST.

## NOTHING BETTER FOR BREAD CALGARY HUNGARIAN FLOUR ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

## THE WOODS HOTEL VANCOUVER, B. C.

The finest furnished, best equipped and most modern Hotel in Canada. Hot and cold water. Telephone and steam heat in all rooms. Private baths in suite. Rates, American, \$2.00 and \$2.50; also European. WOOD, WILLIAMS & WOOD, Proprs.

## MEN WHO KNOW

The solid satisfaction of our perfect fitting underwear can't be tempted to wear any but Knit-to-Fit. They know that money can't buy undergarments that are more carefully made—that fit so perfectly—and are so thoroughly comfortable for winter wear.

**Knittofit**  
REGISTERED & PATENTED

## Combination Suits

are knit all in one piece to fit the figure from neck to ankle. Made in all fabrics from silk to cotton.

Ask your dealer to show you the winter weights and styles or write us for our catalogue.

THE KNIT-TO-FIT MANUFACTURING CO.

P. O. BOX 2339, MONTREAL.



## REPORT ON CASCADE POWER COMPANY

### Conflict With the West Kootenay Power and Light Company

The statutory meeting of the shareholders of the Cascade (1906) Power Company, Ltd., was held on November 17th at the London Chamber of Commerce, Oxford Court, E. C. Mr. F. Faithfull Bezz (chairman of the company) presiding.

The secretary, (Mr. Harry Robbins) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The chairman said: Gentlemen.—This is the statutory meeting of the company which, according to the Act of 1900, falls to be held within three months from the date at which the company is entitled to commence business. The only business which is obligatory, in connection with this meeting, is that a report should be forwarded to each member of the company containing certain particulars. This has been done, and you will see from this report that altogether 52,262 shares have been allotted. Of these the debenture stockholders of the old Kettle River company have received 49,755 shares as fully paid, 2,500 have been issued to the liquidator of the old company, with which he will settle with that company's creditors and the remaining seven shares have been issued to the signatories to the memorandum of association, and have been paid for in cash. Since the report was printed we have received out of the funds which were in court to the credit of the Kettle river debenture holders' action a sum of 3,000 pounds, which is, of course, working capital of this company, and we anticipate that after settling all the costs of the action and after paying the formation expenses of this company, there will be some further amount to come to us. Although no formal business falls to be done, the directors have asked me to give you certain particulars and information regarding the company which they consider will be of interest to you, and when I have done this I shall be prepared, to the best of my ability, to answer any questions which you may desire to ask why the company was formed.

The first point is to explain to you why it was considered desirable to form a new company, or rather to remind you of the circumstances which made this desirable. The matter was dealt with in a circular which was issued to you on 29th June last by Mr. Bartholomew, who was then acting as receiver under the Court of Chancery and representing the debenture holders in the old company. These debenture holders were in possession of a mortgage upon the property and assets of the Kettle River Power Company, Ltd., which company owned the whole of the bonds and stock of the Cascade Water Power and Light Company, Ltd., a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of British Columbia and carrying on the business there, which bonds and stock have now been transferred to your company. The inconvenience of carrying on the business by means of a receiver under the court were many and importance. There was, first, the fact that the very existence of a receivership rendered the company weak in the eyes of the public and in the estimation of those who were endeavoring, as you are aware, to create a rival business within the territory, as signed by the Cascade Company by an act of Parliament, and who were applying to the British Columbia Legislature for power to carry this out. The second, and equally important reason was that the management of the company's affairs could only be carried on with great difficulty, owing to the necessity of applying to the Court of Chancery for permission to act in connection with every matter of importance which arose for settlement. You are also aware that both Mr. Wethered and myself had made special visits to British Columbia in the hope that some arrangement might have been come to of a reasonable character, either for the sale of our interests to the West Kootenay Power and Light Company (the company with whose competition we were threatened) or for an amalgamation or working agreement with that company. These efforts had failed, and the only offer we had received being of such a character that it was considered better to continue to fight rather than accept it. Although the West Kootenay Company had been unsuccessful in obtaining legislative authority to enter our territory, we knew that it was certain that that company would renew its application next year. On the other hand, it was clear that whereas, even under the most favorable circumstances, it would take many years before the debenture stockholders of the old company could receive any return of principal from the profits of the Cascade Company, the ordinary shares were of no value, and could not under any conceivable circumstance receive anything either in the shape of dividend or return of capital. In these circumstances it was decided that the debenture holders should take over the property, form a new company to acquire the assets, and allot securities in that company to themselves, thus wiping out all other interests except their own. This, stated shortly, is what has been done. The capital of this company has been fixed—£75,000 in shares and £75,000 in debenture stock, and of this £50,000 in each class has been issued to the holders of the £100,000 debenture stock in the old company. I am speaking in round figures. The exact particulars are to be found in the statement which has been circulated. The interest upon the debenture stock has been fixed at 4 per cent. The annual charge including sinking fund, equals £3,200 beyond which amount the business will only have to provide for the expenses of management in British Columbia and in London, and these we shall do our best to keep at the lowest figure consistent with efficiency. The remainder of the debenture stock and of the shares are reserved to provide further capital for the extension of the plant of the Cascade company. Perhaps I should explain that the board consists of Mr. Wethered, whose intimate knowledge of the property and of British Columbia are known to you, of Mr. Bartholomew, who acted as receiver of the old company, and of myself, so that all our directors have special knowledge of the business in hand.

None of the timbers of the flooring were sawed, for in that region there are no sawmills, but were hewn and split. The section of old Mexico there are several very large rubber plantations and mahogany trees are quite common. In clearing away the tropical forests for setting out the young rubber trees the mahogany growths are also cut down and removed. As this wood is quite abundant, some of it has been used in building the bridge.

An illuminated French manuscript book of hours of the fifteenth century has been sold to Mr. Quaritch at Sotheby's auction room for £645.

After Oct. 1, 1907, the sender of a letter from one country within the postal union to another will be able to prepay the reply.

business is. The West Kootenay Power and Light company, having failed to obtain legislative powers, is for the present debarred from doing business in our area. The company has, however, spent large sums in building pole lines throughout our district and in erecting fresh plant at their central station, and has also made provisions contracts which, of course, at present, they cannot proceed with. We must therefore, fight the legislation next year. Meanwhile, however, our plant is fully employed and we are hopeful that we shall be able to enter into contracts with our customers, thus putting ourselves in a position to compete successfully with our rivals. The directors, however, wish you to clearly understand that the situation is full of difficulty. Our policy is, and has been, to come to some arrangement with the West Kootenay company, if that can be done on reasonable terms. Failing that we must fight for our existence. Contracts already entered into will probably be sufficient to enable us to pay our operating expenses for some years. The Cascade Water Power and Light company was at the end of August—the largest accounts to hand are to that date—well supplied with funds for all current purposes, including the erection of pole lines and substations for the purposes of a fresh contract recently obtained. If then we are obliged to fight and the West Kootenay company succeeds in taking up their provisional contracts with our customers, we shall have a margin of power which can, if necessary be offered at a very small rate, and, in any event, our existence in the field will be a very material factor in influencing rates in the district. We have every confidence in Mr. Anderson, our manager at Cascade, and our plant has already proved itself more efficient under his charge. That practically sums up the situation, and unless any shareholder present desires to ask any questions, that concludes the business of the meeting.

No questions were asked, and the proceedings then terminated.

**DEATH OF THE SMALLEST MAN.**

Four Inches Shorter Than Tom Thumb  
—Lived 564 Years.

Reese Wiggle, who declared that he was the smallest man in the world, died at a retreat near Wilkesboro, Pa., on November 10, aged 53 years. He was but thirty-seven inches tall, four inches shorter than Gen. Tom Thumb.

Wiggle was born in Wales and in his youth was exhibited a great deal. He had stood on the same platform with Gen. Tom Thumb in Wales and was exhibited alone in this country. His last appearance was at the Bloomsburg fair, a short time ago. He has been looked after for the last twenty-five years by William H. Thomas of Plymouth, his parents having died when he was quite young.

**USES OF SAWDUST.**

Too Valuable Now to Be Put to the Uses It Once Served.

Many are the uses of sawdust. In the days when the sawdust wagon made its lumbering rounds through the streets of most large cities, two commercial uses of sawdust were to sprinkle floors and to shelter lead pipes from cold and glass bottles from breakage.

Nearly every sawmill was a vat for the sawdust, and it was carried away free by anyone who had any use for it. In this era of the use of by-products, sawdust has a commercial value. It is no longer given away, but is sold.

One of the recent uses of sawdust is its distillation, resulting in acetic acid, wood naphtha, wood alcohol and tar. Sawdust may also be burned in special furnaces or mixed with other material for fuel.

Sawdust, when saturated with chemicals, can be effectively used in the manufacture of explosives, but it is more particularly in demand in paper-making than for any other purpose. Such a thing as sawdust on the floor of a room as a substitute for a rug or carpet is now practically unknown. Sawdust has joined sand in this respect.

Cotton felt has been substituted for sawdust as a non-conductor of cold in winter. Gas can be made from sawdust. It is also used for briquettes, i.e. blocks of compressed sawdust and wood chips burned for fuel. Even in the protection of glass-ware against breakage sawdust has been superseded by excelsior, sawdust being regarded as too valuable for such use.

### BRIDGE OF MAHOGANY.

Valuable Wood Used in Mexican Structure for Pedestrians.

From the American Inventor.

As mahogany is among the most costly woods in the world, it may well be inferred that this tropical material is not very extensively employed in the construction of buildings, etc. A bridge constructed of solid mahogany is certainly a rarity, a curiosity. There is one claimed to be the only one in the world, built of that material. This structure is located in the Department of Palenque, State of Chiapas, Republic of Mexico. This district lies in the extreme southwestern part of Mexico, near the boundary line of Guatemala.

This mahogany bridge is constructed entirely of that valuable wood except some iron supports, braces and nails that are necessary. The bridge spans the Rio Michoacan and its total length, including approaches, exceeds 150 feet, while the width is 15 feet. It is used by both teams and pedestrians and, though somewhat rude and primitive in construction, it is very substantial.

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In that section of old Mexico there are several very large rubber plantations and mahogany trees are quite common. In clearing away the tropical forests for setting out the young rubber trees the mahogany growths are also cut down and removed. As this wood is quite abundant, some of it has been used in building the bridge.

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## GIVES DESCRIPTION OF HUDSON'S BAY COUNTRY

### Bishop Lofthouse Tells of People and Conditions in Dreary Land

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 29.—Bishop Lofthouse of Kenora, who is probably the best informed man on Keewatin territory and land adjacent to Hudson's Bay district over which the boundary dispute has recently been occupying public attention is in the city. Speaking of the work in his diocese Bishop Lofthouse said: "This summer I have spent three months in Keewatin. I started on May 29 and got back on August 13, having traveled 2,000 miles in a birch-bark canoe. We have six Indian missions in the north, all of them very important, and some of them large. The aggregate there would be 2,000 Indians under my charge. I began my itinerary from Dinsmore and went thence to Lake Seul, 50 miles and onwards to Cat lake, 150 miles. From that last place I traveled 400 miles up to Trout lake.

"No white men, practically speaking, have been up there. Some of the geological surveys have been part of the way but they have never been right through. I got some of the Trout Lake Indians to meet me at Cat lake to conduct me over the country. Trout Lake is one of the largest missions in the north. We have fully 600 Indians in connection therewith. I was at Trout Lake two Sundays, and on the second I confirmed 70. Two hundred and one communicants were present. There was a service every night in the week, and the congregation was never less than 350. The missionary there is a fully ordained Cree. There was only one European at the place, a Scotsman.

"The Indians in the north are an exceedingly nice class of people. They live by hunting and fishing; seventy per cent. can read in their own tongue, being in possession of bibles and hymn books. They join heartily in religious services. Not 5 per cent. of them understand the English language. They will undoubtedly come into contact with the white man in time but it will be a great danger for our missions as they usually come into contact with the worst specimens.

"Ninety-nine per cent. of the Indians have never tasted liquor and it is practically unknown among them. The Hudson's Bay officer is the only person who obtains liquor and his supply would be only two or three bottles once a year when his provisions arrive. From Trout Lake I went down to Severn on the west shores of the bay where we have a small mission of about 120 people. Thence I journeyed to York Factory.

"We have a station at Fort Churchill, where I spent eighteen years of my life, but did not go thither. My missionary came down and met me at York Factory. Fort Churchill is the most northerly station."

His Lordship was asked the nature of the country and replied: "There is very little to be seen within 100 miles of the coast. Some of the river sides are sparsely fringed with light timber, much of which is in dispute between the provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. It is practically a semi-barren country within a belt of 100 miles of the shores of Hudson's Bay. The west shores are flat until you approach within fifteen miles of Fort Churchill. They are swampy also and the tide runs five to seven miles in places. There is not a vestige of tree life. Rock crops out fifteen miles south of the fort. This formation is a continuation of the granite at Kenora which runs north across the Nelson, forming later the bed, through which the Churchill river flows. The rocky ground extends to five miles north of the fort, after which the land again becomes flat for nearly 200 miles until Esquimaux is reached. I have been over almost every inch of it. There is not a post or mission station on the Hudson Bay that I have not been in."

The interviewee referred to the circumstance that Manitoba was claiming the country and His Lordship said: "It should belong to your province undoubtedly. Of course the great idea in claiming that country is simply to get an outlet for Manitoba on Hudson's Bay. I am afraid there is certainly no possibility of growing grain in that region skirting the shores. We could raise no vegetables of any kind. Of course you may probably raise potatoes, turnips, etc., but there is no wheat land whatever. By this I do not mean to say that there are not small patches. Here and there you might obtain an acre or two of arable land by delving in among the rocks as we do in Kenora. There is none commercially feasible. There is an uncertain amount of lumber which is nearly all small."

"The country is tremendously barren. While I was passing through this summer there were fires right along. We spent days paddling our way through burning country. There is no heavy timber. Of course there are sections in the river beds where you might obtain timber six or eight inches and you might get a few ties. No timber limits exist. You might find sufficient to put up a shanty or two perhaps. That describes practically the country 400 miles from Lake Winnipeg."

When he proceeded to speak of the harbor facilities at Fort Churchill Bishop Lofthouse was more appreciative.

"At the mouth of the river," he said, "there is a small landlocked basin two miles in diameter with very good holding-ground and deep water. In the channel the river narrows down to a little over a quarter of a mile. There is a rocky promontory 100 yards from the south shore. A point runs out from the north which breaks the winds and affords excellent shelter. The harbor is shut entirely. The Hudson's Bay company have a whaling shanty on the south side. The land is fairly high being from 50 to 75 feet, and dreary but healthy. The Churchill freezes over about the middle of October. I crossed near the north mouth of the river on six feet of ice on June 29, but the day after it was gone. The average date of the opening of the Churchill is June 20, but there is ice often times until the end of July. The sea at the mouth is open all the year round, although there is a great deal of ice in the bay. The Hudson's Bay company's vessels come in at the end of July and the beginning of August, having no difficulty whatever in navigating it from the end of July until the close of October."

His Lordship here described a serviceable bight from Cape Churchill to Long Point which, being in the form of an

equilateral triangle, was 40 miles across at the base of the triangle. The construction at the neck of the Churchill river, which is one of the largest in the Dominion, causes the waters to flow out to sea at a very high velocity gushing as through a sluice.

"Do you think we can get through the straits in winter?" the interviewer inquired.

"I do not think it is possible," Bishop Lofthouse answered.

# THE LIFE FARTHEST SOUTH

By H. A. Broome

Eagle Bay, Punta Arenas,  
15th August, 1906.  
I am here to say good-bye to my hardy whaling friends, after a six months' diagnosis of life farthest south. A rough happy time it has been, spent in probing the polar mysteries of the Magallanes and discovering how men live in these glacial regions. Discovering, too, and sharing somewhat in the arts and crafts of the whaler, the gold miner, hunter, sheep farmer, almacenero, and generally obscure but observant picker up of unconsidered trifles, obtained as they are in nearly every instance from the men of low degree.

That does not sound fashionable, I know; but what you have from the Magallanes! Besides, I have sifted and cleansed these trifles, garnered from the lowly ones—thoroughly cleansed them from many unnecessary oaths and spittings and growlings and placed them on clean paper, nicely printed by nine of the neatest lithotypes in Buenos Aires, or south of the line, in fact. And, in truth, had I taken a cue from the potent and mighty men of shekels in these parts—there are only two, I believe—I could not have learnt so much, inasmuch as they would probably not have told me anything (I am, er—not instructed on that point, n'lud), or understood that to get at the true inwardness of places and things one must never never seriously lay to mind the plaus statements made across an eleven o'clock drink, or the earnest utterances of so many here in Patagonia, who are they undress nightly offer up a petition to the men of shekels aforesaid, instead of in the authorized and proper quarter.

To sum up, then, the aspect today in Patagonia and the opportunities afforded the Briton for investment, or for personally hewing out a livelihood in one or any of the above callings. Let us take the gold industry first, for we like it so much, and cannot possibly refrain from smiling on gold when it unexpectedly comes our way—it is such excellently useful stuff. But I wish the people of Patagonia would not lie about it so. By that means they have managed to foul their own nests. And it is the shabby following of such a tame, time-hackneyed overdriven course to tell stories about gold and outputs, and go in for salting and all that; besides being so pitifully stale and exploded the whole world over. Why not have adopted the honest course, or at least have said nothing, and so maintained a position of credit today instead of sacrificing all the silly mugs who came along most promptly, and thus earning a reputation (only partly true, however), both in Santiago and Buenos Aires the reverse of creditable. "Malo" in fact. An extremely instructive letter in "El Magallanes," the local government organ, published on 3rd and 4th inst., from Mr. Alberto Fuentes, the Civil Governor of Punta Arenas, to the Minister of Relaciones Exteriores, deals with the shekels question in nutshell. He says that no one, rich or poor, has omitted to make out pediments for presumed auriferous areas in his Region Austral during the past year, some of them palpably impossible, situated high above any water mark at all; that railway engineers, architects, and builders have been utilized professionally as mining experts upon the supposition I suppose, that one can engineer always an engineer, and that steam, hydraulics, electrics, mining, marine, and railway can one and all be successfully treated by the same man at once, all in a breath and without moving an eyelash. He graphically points out how certain good propositions have been swamped by enormous capital, the interest on which it is quite impossible to meet, and ends by stating that of the vast number of "mines" in the market the only ones seriously and earnestly at work are the solitary ventures on the Rivers Oscar, Oro, Rosario, and Verde in Tierra del, and Rio de las Minas in Patagonia. In my own case it was most distressful to meet at San Nicolas Bay, where I was taking up the wood-cutting industry and not thinking of gold at all, a poor old Spanish prospector, attenuated, ill-end, and in a damp tent, courteous and hospitable over his solitary pot of punch, when on the talk reverting back to gold, as it always does, produced with much emphasis some crushed ore mixed with printers' dust that they lithographed in gold with, and handing me a piece of ordinary blotting-paper of the locality assured me it resulted from it that I was to henceforth faithfully believe that San Nicolas was a very rich gold-bearing area indeed. I remember beating my hands in despair, and shrinking at him in infamous Castellano that I had been a printer's devil myself once upon a time, and that he should not treat me so.

Punta Arenas, 15th Aug., 1906.  
There is a saying in Patagonia that a farmer's gold mine is to be found on his sheep's backs, and this is in truth the case, as explained in a previous letter. But the life of a shepherd and shearer is not so equally fortunate, both being one of the hardest and roughest occupations in the world. The Patagonian shepherd does not stand, or rather, lean cross-legged against a tree playing a flagole while his dogs look affectionately at him, and his sheep lie basking in the sun. On the contrary, his days are spent almost entirely in the saddle, climbing dreary snow mountains or crossing ice-bound and dangerous rivers, with bad food, wet clothes, and a solitary, damp hut to welcome him at the close of a hard day's work without even the companionship in misery that is always to be found even in the forecastle of an ill-found sailing ship. No wonder, then, that he makes one of a shifting, migratory population, ill-content, always able to get work of a kind, and ever changing his habitat in the dull hope that as a shepherd he may perchance better himself, and growing old with the hopeless experiment. And so little is done to improve his position by his employers, who themselves are what are termed pretty hard cases in the vernacular of the district. The better class of men, however, save their money and look out for a piece of land for themselves, but this, with favorable conditions, is of course getting harder and harder to obtain every year. But in this respect there is an opening. I believe if only the young beginner has the temerity to brave the jeers of his neighbors and embark on a hitherto untried course.

That is to say, if, instead of letting his sheep "rip" during the winter, exposed to all weathers and to all food, to live or die as fate may decide, relying on their extraordinary fecundity to make good the loss eventually, he were to take up one of the hitherto despised and neglected Alto Pampa sections, and during the summer time go in for reaping the rich succulent grasses that wave on many a "vega," and fertile bottom there, and thus provide winter food laid in ricks athwart the wind, for the sheep to shelter and feed from at the same time, it is just possible that he might achieve a great success, in spite of the habitual contempt that is poured in Patagonia upon any innovation, however apparently reasonable. Besides the Alto Pampa, there are other spots not far removed from water carriage which are in summer time excellent pasture grounds, but are far too cold in winter to support animal life unassisted.

**Sport**  
There are not many "sportsmen" in Patagonia, for the simple reason that the country is too new and unexplored as yet, and the sheep farmer, as a rule, thinks and moves and has his being in sheep, and nothing else. True, he carries a rifle to shoot the cowardly puma, or lion, as he terms him, who preys incessantly alive to the value of this animal's skins; but taken altogether the Patagonian sheep farmer is not the class of man to look kindly upon sport. He has no time for it, he says. But I shrewdly suspect the real reason is that, as his occupation calls him forth so much into Nature's solitudes, he does not care to seek his pleasure there, but prefers to stay at home and warm his shins over

a wood-burning stove. The same peculiarity exists in Canada—but far less than a decade ago a rather grim sort of sport was prevalent here, namely, that of amassing a collection of human ears—right ones only, I believe—and shooting the owners of them, Indians, at sight and in cold blood; the ears afterwards being sold at a pound apiece to show how the work of extermination was going on; for the Indians seemed to prefer sheep stealing to hunting the guanaco, their natural food, in the cold sunills, as by far the easier course. And now, as a retribution, since the Indians have almost disappeared, the guanaco being let alone (a few young ones only, taken for the sake of their skins) they have so increased and multiplied in millions of heads throughout the territory, that they in turn threaten the sheep farmer by eating up his camp and leaving the paddocks bare. Fencing is useless against them, for, if driven or on the run, they press in thousands against the wires and break them down. Very little is done to collect their skins, for which there is a growing market, particularly in motorizing garments for both sexes, for which they seem peculiarly adaptable.

In one of my previous contributions I think I mentioned the vast quantities of game that inhabit the mountains, lakes and salt water inlets of Patagonia and Tierra del Flamingos. Are the fox, condor, ostrich, black-necked superlative looking swans, guanacos by the million, and geese and duck in countless numbers, variably hunter's paradise.

The egg collecting industry from these birds alone could be made profitable to anyone who seriously went in for it; for

most of them choose inaccessible spots to build in, having as yet no fear of man and very few other enemies.

Throughout this end of the world, and indeed generally, and in winter, requires the highest institution to carry it through days long. The hardest part of it is, after landing, to make head way across through the almost impenetrable undergrowth and swampy low-lying ground, and afterwards battle with the slippery bare hill tops. Still I feel convinced that there is a copper future for this land and good prospects awaiting the hardy ones who tackle it properly, although I am naturally loth to advise, where advised is impossible, and more loth to adopt the after-dinner style of the visiting colonial politician, mayhap a steamship agent or director, who in an expansive manner waves his hand, after an extensive luncheon, and talks of the "wonderfully rich undeveloped mineral resources" of the land colony his boats run to, in a far too vague and general sort of manner, inflaming nevertheless the minds of adventurous young men, who when they get out there, by the politician's line of courses, remember too late there is such a proverb as "ne sutor ultra crepidam," and wish they had stopped at home.

**Sheep**

The sheep is truly a wonderful animal and I could write you a long essay about him, only you would vote me extremely tedious if I did so. Suffice it to say, then, I have seen him thriving in dry Nataqualand and German West African territory, on hot sands and forbidding mountain ranges where the vegetation is long since scorched and dead and where there remain only a few sticks of dry bush on the ground terrible wilderness. But if the dead bark and ash and dust are scraped from these sticks a faint tinge of green will be found to still remain seared inside, and it is this the Cape sheep grows fat and happy upon. Here in Ultima Esperanza, the conditions seem reversed, for the animals seem to thrive, get fat, and produce a wool on a diet of ice and snow, with a few dead blades of grass scratched out here and there. Hence my contention that it is indeed a very wonderful and adaptive animal.

Punta Arenas, 15th Aug., 1906.

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The newly organized Harness Makers' Union, at Seattle, has secured the nine-hour day.

The eleventh annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America meets in Boston, December 3.

The carpenters in Goldfield, Nevada, now receive \$6 for eight hours' work, and have a Saturday half holiday.

Thirty non-union printers struck in the non-union print shop of John P. Morgan & Co., of Louisville, Ky.

It is said that 17 prominent members of the French parliament have joined in introducing a bill to provide for workingmen's co-operative industrial companies.

The Lithographers who are on strike have established co-operative plants in New York and one each in Boston, Scranton and Louisville.

John Rist, a Liverpool, Eng., grocer, has been fined ten shillings and costs for having failed to provide a seat for a female assistant in his shop.

There are no new developments in the strike of the Piano and Organ Workers, Toronto. All efforts on the part of mediators have failed to move the employers towards even holding a conference with the men.

In the United Kingdom last year the greatest number of organized workmen in any one industry were those engaged in mining and quarrying, there being 527,519 miners and quarrymen in unions.

The Montreal street railway has decided to increase the wages of motormen and conductors by \$75,000 a year. The increase takes effect on January 1st. Employees in the service from one to five years will receive from 18 to 19 cents an hour; for five years' service and over, the rate will be 20 cents an hour.

The Bartenders' Union of the country, who are now internationally affiliated with the hotel and restaurant employees' league and bartenders' international alliance, desire at a separate conference with the men.

Fifteen hundred San Franciscans, Cal., mill workers have gone on a strike, causing 30 planing mills to shut down and reducing the output of building materials 80 per cent.

Property owners of San Francisco, Cal., have appointed a committee to confer with local trade unionists and material men to arrange a scale of wages and prices for the next two years.

G. F. Gray, president of the Trades and Labor council of this city and gen-

eral secretary for British Columbia for the newly formed Canadian Labor party, has accepted the position of circulation agent on the *Guardian*, Vancouver, and will in future make his home there.

of this combination is that after wading through Patagonian bog-mud the galoshes can be cast off, and the owner at once enter the houseclean and in his right mind. Glad thus, I have ridden far, and worn spurs comfortably strapped over each galosh, the appearance being quite neat, and no one presuming to take me to task about it, the latter being quite a coincidence for cocksure Patagonia. For the rest, the usual black leather pea jacket and overalls keep one sufficiently warm.

Throughout this Austral-American it seems, game of all kinds is extremely plentiful, and, if followed up, the birds do not migrate in winter, as the birds

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By  
Louis Tracy

# "THE GREAT MOGUL"

Author of  
The Wings of the Morning

## CHAPTER I.

"And is there care in Heaven?"  
—Spencer's Faerie Queen.

**A**Llah remembers us not. It is the divine decree. We can but die with His praises on our lips; perchance He may greet us at the gates of Paradise!"

Overwhelmed with misery, the man drooped his head. The stout staff he held fell to his feet. He lifted his hands to hide the anguish of eye and lip, and the grief that mastered him caused long pent-up tears to well forth.

His resigned words, uttered in the poetic tongue of Khorassan, might have been a polished verse of Saadi were they not the outpouring of a despairing heart. The woman raised her burning eyes from the infant clinging to her exhausted breast.

"Father of my loved ones," she said, "let you and the two boys travel on with the garden. If you reach succor, return for me and my daughter. If not, it is the will of God, and who can gainsay it?"

The man stooped to pick up his staff. But his great powers of endurance, suddenly enfeebled by the ordeal thrust upon him, yielded utterly, and he sank helpless by the side of his wife.

"Nay, Mihir-ul-nisa, sun among women, shall not leave thee," he cried passionately. "We are fated to die; then be it so. I swear by the Prophet, naught save death shall part us, and that not for many hours."

So, to the mother, uselessly nursing her latest born, was left the woeful task of pronouncing the doom of those she held dear. For a little while there was silence. The pitiless sun, rising over distant hills of purple and amber, gave promise that this day of late July would witness no relief of tortured earth by the long-deferred monsoon. All nature was still. The air had the hush of the grave. The bare plants, the rocks, the boulder-strewed bed of the parched river, each alike wore the dust-white shroud of death. Far-off mountains shimmered in glorious tints which promised little glories and sparkling rivulets. But the promise was a lie, the lie of the mirage, of unfulfilled hope.

The two, with their offspring, had journeyed from the glistening slopes of the northwest, now smiling with the colors of the rainbow under the first kiss of the sun. They knew that the arid ravines and bleak passes behind were ever less hospitable than the lowlands in front. Knowledge o' what was past had almost ceased to struggle. True children of the East, they were yielding to Kismet. Already a watchful vulture, skinned ghoul of desert obsequies, was describing great circles in the mottled sky.

The evils of the way were typical of their bygone lives. Beginning in pleasant places, they were driven into the wilderness. The Persian and his wife, Usbeg Tartars of Teheran, nobly born and nurtured, were now poverty-stricken and persecuted because one of the warring divisions of Islam had risen to power in Ispahan. "It shall come to pass," said Mahomet, "that my people shall be divided into three-and-seventy sects, all of which, save only one, shall have their portion in the fire." Clearly, these wanderers found solace in the belief held by some of the condemned seventy-two.

Striving to escape from a land of narrow-minded bigots to the realm of the Great Mogul, the King of Kings, the renowned Emperor of India—whom his contemporaries, fascinated by his gifts and dazzled by his magnificence, had styled Akbar, "the Great"—the forlorn couple, young in years, endowed with remarkable physical charms and high intelligence, blessed with two fine boys and the shapely infant now hugged by the frantic mother, had been betrayed not alone by man but by nature herself.

At this season, the great plain between Herat and Kandahar should be all-sufficient to the needs of travelers. Watered by a noble river, the Helmand, and traversed by innumerable streams, it was reputed the Garden of Afghanistan. Pent in the bosom of earth, all manner of herbs and fruits and whole some seeds were ready to burst forth with utmost prodigality when the rain clouds gathered on the hills and discharged their gracious showers over a soil thirst. But Allah, in his exceeding wisdom, had seen fit to withhold the fertilizing monsoon, and the few resources of the exiles had yielded to the strain. First their small flock of goats, then their camel, had fallen or been slain. There was left the cow, whose daily store of milk dwindled under the lack of food.

The patient animal, leas as the king of the seven years of famine in Joseph's dream, was yet fit to walk and carry the two boys, whose sturdy limbs had shrunk and weakened until they could no longer be trusted to toddle alone even on the level ground. She stood now, regarding her companions in suffering with her big violet eyes and almost contentedly chewing some wizened herbage gathered by the man overnight. Strange, it say, it was on the capabilities of the cow that rested the final issue of life and death for one if not all. The cow had carried and sustained the woman before and after the birth of the child. Last and most valued of their possessions, she had become the arbiter of their fate.

"God be praised!" cried Mihir-ul-nisa, "we are saved!"

This was the caravan of a rich merchant, faring from Persia or Bokhara to the court of the Great Mogul. The undulating plain, no less than their own anguish of mind, had prevented the Persian and his wife from noting the glittering spear points of the warrior merchant's retainers as they rode forward in the morning sun. Surely such a host would spare a little food and water for the starving family, and for the infant was exhausting her mother. She demanded the whole meager supply of the life-giving milk of the cow, and in Mirza Ali Beg's tortured soul the husband wrought with the father.

That four might have a chance of living one should die! Such was the dreadful edict he put forth tremblingly at last. And now, when the woman saw the strong man in a palsy at her feet, her love for him vanished even the all-powerful instinct of maternity. She fiercely thrust the child into his arms and murmured:

"By the tomb of Mahomet, Sher Khan, 'tis he of my dream!"

The other, a handsome and soldierly youth, came nearer and questioned Ali Beg, mostly concerning the disabled and dying snake, found and beaten into pulp by the forenoon men of the caravan.

The Mirza told his tale with dignified eloquence; he ended with a pathetic request; for help for his exhausted wife and family.

This was forthcoming quickly, and while he himself was refreshed with good milk, and dates, and cakes of pounded meat, Malik Masud, the elder of the two horsemen and leader of the train, told how he dreamt the previous night that during a wayside halt under a big tree he was attacked by a poisonous snake, which was vanquishing him until a stranger came to his aid.

With a frenzied prayer to the Almighty for help, he wrapped a linen cloth over the infant's face, placed the struggling little form among the roots of

a tall tree, and left it there. Bidding the two boys, dark-eyed youngsters aged three and five, to follow gently to the pillar on the cow's back, he took the hilt of the staff in his right hand, passed his left arm around the emaciated frame of his wife, and in this wise, the small cavalcade resumed its journey.

Ever and anon the plaint of the abandoned infant reached his ears. The two children, without special reason, began to cry. The mother, always turning her head, wept with increasing violence. Even the poor cow, wanting food and water, lowed her distress.

The man, striving to compress his tremulous lips, strode forward, staring into vacancy. He knew that the feeble cries of the baby girl would ring in his ears until they were closed to all mortal sounds.

They took no note of the rough track they followed, marked as it was by the ashes of camp fires and the whitened bones of pack animals. With all the force of a masterful nature he tried to stagger on, and on, until the tragedy was irrevocable.

But the woman, when they reached a point where the road curved round a huge rock, realized that the next onward step would shut out forever from her eyes the sight of that tiny bundle lying in the roots of the tree. So she choked back her sobs, swept away her tears, gave one last look at her infant, gasped a word of fond endearment, and fell fainting in the dust.

Amidst the many troubles and anxieties of that four months' pilgrimage she had never fainted before. Though she was a Persian lady of utmost refinement and great accomplishments, she came of hardy race, and her final collapse imbued her husband with stoicism hitherto lacking in his despair.

"This, then, is the end," said he. "Be it so, I can strive against destiny no further."

Tenderly he lifted his wife to a place where sand offered a softer couch than the rocks on which she lay. "I must bring the infant," he muttered aloud. "The touch of its hands will revive her. Then I shall kill poor Deri (the cow), and we can feast on her in the hope that some may pass this way. Walk, with three to carry, we cannot."

This was indeed the counsel of desperation. The cow, living, provided their sole link with the outer world. Dead, she maintained them a little while. Soon the scanty meat she would yield become uneatable and they were lost beyond saving. Nevertheless, once the resolve was taken a load was lifted from the man's breast. Bidding the elder boy hold Deri's halter, he strode back towards the infant with eager haste.

As he drew near he thought he saw something black glistening amidst the soiled linen which enwrapped the little one. After another stride he stood still. A fresh tribulation awaited him. Many times girdling the child's limbs and body was a hideous snake, a monster whose powerful coils could break the tiny bones as if they were straws.

The flat and ugly head was raised to look at him. The black eyes seemed to emit sparks of venomous fire, and the forked tongue was darting in and out of the fanged mouth as though the reptile was anticipating the feast in store.

Mirza Ali Beg was no coward, but this new frenzy almost overcame him. There was a chance, at least one, that the serpent had not yet cringed the life out of its prey. Up went the which were no dry-riper, the father uplifted the stout staff which he still carried. He rushed forward. The snake elevated its head to take stock of this unexpected enemy, but the stick dealt it a furious blow on the tail.

At last, the Spaniards gave way before the ardent onslaught led by a gallant gentleman from Wensleydale in the North, Sir Robert Mowbray, to wit, who had lived was marked out for certain preferment at court.

Unhappily, in the moment of victory,

a young, pale-faced monk, an ascetic and visionary, maddened by the success of his country's hereditary foe, sprang from the nook in which he lurked and struck Mowbray a heavy blow with the large brass crucifix he carried.

At once the conflict broke out anew. Nothing could restrain the crew of the Resolution when they noted the dastardly murder of their chivalrous leader. The galleon became a slaughterhouse. The Englishman had doffed his hat and was courteously saluting the Spanish captain, who was in the act of yielding up his sword. One outstretched arm of the image of mercy penetrated his skull, and he fell dead at the feet of his captive.

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# AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

## THE BIBLE.

Probably there never was a book written, which has been subjected to so much hostile criticism as the Bible. In every respect it is a remarkable production. We are not sufficiently familiar with the ancient literature of Persia and India to make a comparison between it and this collection of writings of Hebrews, kings, lawgivers, poets, prophets and apostles. Necessarily to all Occidental people the productions of Chinese and Japanese ancient scholars must be for the greater part unknown, and of course the fragmentary records of the prehistoric nations only show that they had an extensive literature, without enabling us to judge of its value. Yet admitting the most that can be asserted on behalf of other works of a similar nature, we are satisfied that the Bible can be justly claimed to be the greatest of all literary products. It is great in its scope, for it assumes to take man at the threshold of his existence and trace his history in a general way up to the stage when regular records were common and to furnish him with a guide to his conduct in this life and a safe means of gaining eternal joy hereafter. It deals with matters the most trivial and also with those that are the most profound and momentous of which the human mind can conceive. It professes even to read the mind of the Almighty. It is a history; it contains hundreds of brief biographies, and is the only record of the greatest life ever lived. It discourses on abstract subjects with profound logic; it expresses poetical thoughts with a beauty and vividness not elsewhere equalled; it is able to penetrate to the innermost mystery of man's nature, and, no matter what his mood may be, gives him words either of wisdom for his guidance, of condemnation for his wrong-doing or of sympathy for his sorrow or suffering. Compared with it, the majestic poems of Homer seem weak and trivial, the majestic verse of Milton heavy and dull, the marvellous powers of Shakespeare inconsequential and unimportant. Have modern writers probed the depths of the human soul? There are writings in the Sacred Canon that go even deeper still. Have modern writers pictured human baseness? None of them can rival in terrible distinctness the instances portrayed in the Old Testament. Have modern writers given us examples of the sweeter side of human character? They fall far short of what can be found scattered through the sacred volume. Do we seek for laws for the guidance of society? We can find them there. Do we wish for sanitary laws? They are there also. Do great social problems vex us? There we can find principles that will enable us to solve them. Of no other book can all these things be said; of no other book can any one of them be said with as much truth as of the Bible.

## THE PESSIONIST.

There are quite a number of people who affect to despise this book. Although there are more Bibles printed now than ever before, and although no other book that ever was published ever had such a circulation, there are certain particularly clever people who profess to regard it as an uninteresting collection of fads and fancies, and others, who do not take the trouble to think even that much about it. How these people account for its existence in this Twentieth Century—this alleged name of all the centuries—no one knows. We are not going to say that the fact that the Bible was not forgotten years ago, or that its enormous circulation and influence today are due in the least to any interposition of Providence, to any series of miracles, or to any divinely appointed plan. We propose to take the naked and incontrovertible facts of the case.

We are told that when the early Church Fathers decided upon a Sacred Canon, learned men, not connected with the Church, ridiculed the idea, saying that the new sect felt the need of authority, and having none, got up a miscellaneous collection of Hebrew writings to serve the purpose. For centuries the Bible was not a book in common use. During the ages when superstition and ignorance were most rife, the Bible was unknown to the common people, who, indeed, could not have read it, if it had been available to them. As men became more enlightened, as they became emancipated as to their thoughts, the Bible became more popular. The first use to which the art of printing was put in Europe was to print the Bible. As the centuries rolled round, and men delved deeper into the mysteries of the Universe and evolved new theories and made more and more marvelous discoveries, these old Hebrew writings, instead of becoming less thought of, continued to gain a higher place in the esteem of the most enlightened section of humanity. Invention followed invention system of philosophy followed system of philosophy; able men sought to destroy the influence of the book; sly men sneered at it. The printing presses poured out upon the world a stream of literature dealing with every department of human thought. Yet amid all this the Bible not only held its place, but steadily advanced in human regard, so that today it is vastly more influential than ever before. There is no gainsaying these things. What is the explanation of them? If we should say they prove that the Bible is the work of God, we should be confronted with so many objections that it would be impossible to support the statement by argument. If, however, we say that the Bible lives and grows in its influence upon mankind because it contains something that men love, we are on ground that cannot be disputed. Now in saying this we know that we may be addressing some people, who have never seen their

childhood looked upon the Bible seriously. To such it is difficult to speak understandingly. The only persons who are entitled to express an opinion as to the value of the Bible are those who have read it for the purposes for which it was intended. The same thing is true of the plays of Shakespeare or the "Just So Stories" of Rudyard Kipling. You would not value the opinion of a man, who never read these books for the purpose for which they were written. If he was a foreigner, reading them for the sake of studying elementary English, he would probably no more appreciate them than the average school boy does the satires of Juvenal or the pathos of some of the passages in the Iliad. So before you form an opinion as to the value of the Bible, you must read it for the purpose for which it was compiled. When you have done this, you will appreciate the force of the reason given above for its existence, you will begin to understand its unsurpassed circulation and its profound influence in what we boast is the most advanced century in the history of mankind.

It is not necessary to claim that the Bible is the word of God. It is beyond all question that it contains the word of God. Perhaps that word was not spoken amid the thunders of a Sinai; perhaps it was not heard by a lonely exile on a sea-girt isle; perhaps no shepherd on the mountain side ever heard it spoken. But we have yet to learn that God needs human language to speak to the hearts and minds of men; we have yet to learn that Omnipotence must employ the methods of weak humanity to make His thoughts known to His children. Neither is it necessary to claim that nowhere else is the word of God to be found, nor that His voice became silent when the scriptures were completed. All that need be claimed is that a book, which is as many-sided as humanity itself, which is fitted as a guide for men in every conceivable condition of life, and which everywhere and always has been an influence for good, even though its precepts have at times been used as a cloak for much that is wrong, must contain within its pages the essential lessons which mankind needs, and, if we grant the existence of a Creator, we must admit that only from Him could these lessons have proceeded. For from what other source could they have come? Did man imagine them? If so, whence came his power to imagine them? Imagination can conceive of nothing absolutely different from what knowledge to point made several Sundays ago, when the evolution of conscience was shown to be proof of a Divine Lawgiver. The truth, we mean now the spiritual truth, contained within the Sacred Canon must of very necessity have had its origin in the source of all truth, and that source must be divine.

## A PRAYER CHAIN.

A correspondent writing from Halifax, N.S., sends the Colonist an extract from a Connecticut paper, complaining of the terrible prevalence of profanity in that State, and adds that it is an exceedingly common practice in the East. He wants us to write something on the subject. In complying with his request it may be premised that profanity is not a very conspicuous practice in this part of the world. This may be a matter of surprise to people in the West from books written by people, who never got far enough from the Atlantic coast to lose their snarl. The seaway, but it is the case nevertheless. Profanity is an indication of weak intelligence, and most of the people out here have ideas, which when expressed do not need to be bolstered up with ribald or profane expressions. We do not mean to imply that the use of the big D is uncommon here, for it is not; but that is not profanity. It is simply emphasis, need, no doubt, in nearly every case in which it is used, but not in any sense of the word profane. Even this is not so much employed as in many eastern localities. It would be considered bad form here for a man to constantly interlard his conversation with that or any other expression. We are for the most part a direct speaking people. When we have to say a thing, we say it; and in ordinary conversation the things themselves carry their own emphasis. The use of ribald expressions in ordinary conversation is by no means frequent, and it is likewise true that the telling of so-called "good" stories, which are called good because they are bad, is nothing like as common here as in the East. As to profanity, using the expression in its correct sense, it is the simple truth to say that very little of it is heard among the people, at least, among those who can be reached by newspapers. Of course we are not claiming perfection for the West in these matters; nor do we say that there are not some exceedingly picturesque swearers to be found here and abroad, but they are in the exceedingly small minority, and the soil is not so serious as it appears to be in Connecticut. It is all a useless habit, and profanity especially is very bad. Yet in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is simply a habit. Men, who are the most profane, very frequently are unconscious of being so. They mean no disrespect to those whose names they take in vain; if they were told that this was the effect of what they said, most of them would deny it. Like other habits it grows upon one, until it becomes almost second nature. Therefore as it does no good, and may do harm, we comply with the request of our correspondent and say that the habit is one that ought carefully to be avoided especially in youth. The reference is to profanity especially, for it seems to be more insidious than any other form of objectionable language. It is very handy; it helps out a limited vocabulary; it sometimes takes the place of real earnestness. If a man finds that the occasion calls for a good vigorous speech, not much fault can be found with him for using it, but the vulgar and profane use of sacred names is no credit to the man who uses them, and is a species of familiarity which breeds contempt.

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

Mrs. Herbert Kent sends us a letter which is printed on this page. The prayer referred to in it is printed above her letter. It is a good and simple prayer. The world would be all the better if every one honestly prayed it, not

his courage, his honesty and a few unbanksable thinks like that. Why should he not sit at the feet of the croaking Gamaliels and learn wisdom?

We would like to make a request to our pessimistic friends, and it is this: Will you not kindly cease repining over imaginary troubles in store for the city? If you have so much money that you do not want any more, just keep quiet and let the rest of us make something. Perhaps you think that we are all foolish; but let us enjoy our folly for a little while. It won't hurt you, and it pleases us.

## CANADIAN SENTIMENT.

Collier's Weekly says:

Thanksgiving Day is an American heritage and as properly belongs to Canadians as to the people of the United States. It is a continental celebration rather than a national one. The Victoria Colonist in a recent issue endeavored to set up an editorial argument to prove that Thanksgiving is really an English festival rather than American, and therefore it belongs more to Canadians than to their neighbors south.

This claim is made upon the ground that the Governor of Massachusetts, who, a few years later, founded Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, issued the first Thanksgiving proclamation was an English subject.

This is true. But it is also

true that he was Governor of Massachusetts—that Massachusetts was then as

now on the continent of North America,

and not on the British Isles—that

Thanksgiving Day became an American

worship day and not a British worship day. It was never adopted by the

Source of all good. It is for this reason

that we print the prayer in a conspicuous

form, and express the hope that

every one who reads it will repeat it

with sincerity. But this is one thing.

To threaten the vengeance of the Al-

mighty upon those who for one reason

or another may be indisposed to send the

prayer to others is, as we regard the

matter, grossly immoral and blasphemous.

It is in addition likely to be mischievous.

Hundreds of people are so

constituted that a circular letter like

that received by Mrs. Kent will work

upon their fears. Having received the

prayer, if they neglect to forward it to

others, it may possibly be for reasons

which they cannot overcome, they will

be distressed and fearful, lest they may

have incurred the displeasure of the Al-

mighty.

It is very probable that hundreds of

other people among Colonist readers may

have been favored as Mrs. Kent has been.

We say to them that, while they

cannot do better than offer the sug-

gested prayer, they cannot be under any

obligation whatever to do as they are

asked, and that it is utterly wrong to

fancy that the great and all-wise Father of

Mankind has delegated to Bishop

Lawrence the power to pronounce a

general anathema upon those who do not

happen to do a certain thing in a cer-

tain way, and that this power is trans-

mitted through the mails to every one

who receives the circular letter. We

would not make such a lengthy refer-

ence to the matter, if it were not that

we are well aware how very many peo-

ple are influenced by religious fads and

ways prone they are to follow after

strange leaders.

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# Matters of Interest to Women

## Concerning Hats

Fresh eccentricities in the realm of headgear are making their appearance every day in Paris, especially where so-called mushroom hats are concerned. These, to give a bald interpretation, in many cases can only be likened to inverted pudding basins, which—as though with a view to accentuating their peculiarities—have the trimming entirely relegated to the back, thus only exposing being a band of velvet, which serves to define the line of demarcation between the crown and the brim. The hats are, as a rule, adorned with large bunches of ostrich feathers, the tips of which curl over the top.

Fruit and flowers are frequently combined in the new millinery schemes, and not only are the grapes made of purple velvet, but they are often carried out in gold and silver tissue, many of them being supplemented with leaves in metallic tissue. Charming white picture hats are trimmed with white grapes, frosted over with gold or silver dust, while orange apples and black berries are still to be seen, and in many instances these are combined with roses or other flowers. Curious anomalies, such as black cherries with velvet cher-  
santheums, are by no means considered too great an outrage upon nature, while the same liberties have been taken in the case of the frequent combination of large tulips with double asters.

### Some New Hat Modes.

As to the season's millinery, although large hats are always worn, the smart shape is the small turban hat tilted up at the left side and trimmed with coque plumes, bird of paradise aigrettes or ostrich tips, arranged across the side to lie flat to the hair in the back. This idea is subject to numberless variations, some of these touques being rather narrow across the front with most of the trimming at the sides and back, while others are turned up across the front with the trimmings in the form of aigrettes or curled touque plumes, marabout tips or ostrich feathers placed a little to the left of the middle front to give more width. This style is especially becoming to round youthful faces.

Ribbon rossets are much used on these touques, especially in moire and satin. Felt is generally used for those small street hats, although a few are seen made of velvet, many of the models being made of felt by the yard caught up or draped on the hat frame. For evening wear for the theater, restaurant dinners or any occasion of the sort little bonnets are worn trimmed with small plumes or aigrettes.

On some of the small velvet hats the crowns are encircled with thick plats of tulle in three shades of one color, the same idea being illustrated by means of a soft satin ribbon. Some very good effects are likewise gained in the realm of hats for morning wear designed in dark blue felt, the crown of which is enriched with a wide band of emerald green velvet caught into loose pleats so as to suggest that gauffering irons have been called into requisition to give it the fashionable and waved effect, the result being far more effective than the erstwhile popular organ pleats which were so general three or four years ago.

The combination of purple and rose pink which so many people are adopting with enthusiasm was seen in the case of a large sailor hat of dark Parma violet beaver, which was simply wreathed with immense silk tea-roses shading from rose pink to crimson.

In spite of repeated prognostications to the contrary, streamers of tulle of velvet, which can either be tied under the chin or left floating behind, provide a supplement to many of the new models. These depend from the bandole while in other cases only one tulle string is provided, and this is caught to the lace collar on the left side by means of a brooch or tiny jewelled tip on an incongruous resting place.

There are small hats in evidence, but save in the case of the soldier cap turban and a few other models these small hats are conservative in their pose, if sometimes rather radical in their shapes.

Absurd angles are not the most striking thing about the fall models; they were about the hats of last spring. The new hats sit more squarely upon the head; and if the hat does tilt gracefully to one side it is so built up with bandole cache peigne, etc., that it seems a part of the head and coiffure instead of being obviously an alien element stranded upon an incongruous resting place.

The cult of the velvet gown has never been more considered than has this year. Probably the beauty of the new colorings is to a great extent responsible for this, while the fact that the leading dressmakers are supplementing nearly all the velvet Princess dresses with short wraps or pelisses to match will permit of their adoption throughout the winter for outdoor wear. Many of these velvet wraps are worked all over with narrow silk braid, the addition of grosgrain, pendeloques, and tuchsin-tassels being a very important part of the scheme, while in some instances the coats are carried out in corduroy velvet exactly corresponding in tone to the plain velvet of which the dress is made.

The pelisses of corduroy velvet is, however, by no means confined exclusively to a gown which matches it in color, and the present fancy for soft white cloth with coats of mole-colored or bronze corduroy velvet is becoming more pronounced as time goes on.

Some of the most enchanting evening hats of the winter are not big at all, in spite of the saying that evening hats must be on the picture order, which reached the American milliners from Paris early in the season. It is the little hats which are the real feature of this winter's millinery, and when a woman permits herself to look with envy on a friend's headgear this season it is pretty safe to say that it is a perky little hat, a tiny vision of delight, which has aroused her admiration.

Quite the nicest of these myriad little hats are those made entirely of white ostrich feathers. Fineness to the uttermost is required in their making. Although as tiny as those of last year, this season's hats have not turned out by good milliners have not the trying and eccentric lines of last year's styles, and they are, indeed, most becoming. They do not tilt on the head at queer and objectionable angles, for, though jaunty, they are graceful and have been constructed to be becoming. The tiny ostrich hats are no exception. They are a little in the shape of a Scotch cap, without the fold in the centre. They have no brim, and are nothing but crowns, elongated, very narrow and long from front to back, but without a peak in front, or, in fact, anywhere. They go up straight from the front. They are like elongated polo hats. The feathers cover the hat entirely, but in the very latest white hats they do not hang down. The ends are somehow tucked away somewhere, so that they do not obtrude. Then at the side, to give the fitting perkiness and color contrast, is perched a jet black bird very gracefully poised, with a sharp pointed wing to just the necessary style.

Other evening hats are made some what after the lingerie models of the summer. They have medium brims, straight or slightly drooping. These are filled in with lace and the hat is covered with lace net, tulle or chiffon. Usually such a hat is trimmed with large roses in color, with gold or silver leaves, with gold lace or with light colored velvet ribbon. Fur, however, almost always enters into the composition of such a hat and gives a seasonable touch that would otherwise be quite lacking. Every sort of fur is employed on hats, but there is nothing more effective than sable or mink, or white or cream lace or net hats.

Lace toques are also most attractive and very useful, as they are suitable for wear with any costume. They are most charmingly trimmed with gold floral wreaths and large roses, with full, colored jewel ornaments or ostrich plumes.

For young girls, of course, and for women of certain types of face and fig-

ure the large picture hats are always best for evening. These are of the very well known picture types, with not so very much variation from former seasons.

An evening hat which is not large should be either brilliant in color, striking in design, or should have something that glitters or sparkles upon it. No matter how pretty a hat unless it deserves to be described as either brilliant, picturesque, dashing or excessively chic it is not sufficiently striking for an evening hat. It is well, therefore, not to be too much afraid of glittering things, of gold, silver, jewels, etc., or of picturesque shapes and striking designs in selecting your evening hats. It is all very well to be modest and retiring in the day time in one's attire, but at night one really needs to come out a little more strongly. One's effects must be purposely accentuated—like the stage beauty tints—if they are to carry well in the evening.

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Many of the models seen are merely coronets of small flowers or a band of spangles or gold lace, which extends around the front and sides of the head, allowing the coils of hair to show. For height these tallarines bonnets usually had placed against them a very wide, fluffy white aigrette. Around the front and sides of the hat, arranged very much in the effect of a wreath, small pale moss roses with fern foliage and tiny blue velvet flowers were disposed. At the right side of the back, where this flower garland terminated, loops and ends of pale blue velvet ribbon were arranged to fall on the hair.

The hats, like the frocks of this season, are picturesque without being freakish. A glance into some of the shop windows might make one doubt the accuracy of this statement, and there is no denying that there are freakish models galore; but, after all, the place to study the fashions of the fashionable women, and the smart women are the fall wearers, shading from rose pink to crimson.

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## Current Comment

Selected

"What is more exasperating than the impudent visitor in the country house?" asked a woman who had entertained considerably the visitor who had entreated only little trouble. I speak of the girl visitor who requires the exclusive attention of her hostess' maid, who monopolizes the daily newspapers, and who is never ready for anything."

"It happens to suit her she uses the entire carriage all day (thereby putting everybody else to the greatest inconvenience). She is late for breakfast, for dinner, for church, for parties, not once or twice, but invariably. She thinks very little about it, and accepts invitations without hesitation and leaves her hostess in the lurch at a moment's notice. She whistles in the sitting room when others are reading, or she sits on the piano when the people are driving in the sun. These rules of etiquette require that she should interest the conversation and enliven the party she buries her nose in a book and can not be roused."

"She borrows hairpins and wrappers and everything, in fact, that her hostess can lend her, and asks for them again before she accepts invitations without hesitation and leaves her hostess in the lurch at a moment's notice. She whistles in the sitting room when others are reading, or she sits on the piano when the people are driving in the sun. These rules of etiquette require that she should interest the conversation and enliven the party she buries her nose in a book and can not be roused."

"At her departure she hands the maid a dollar or two, and thinks she has amply repaid the thousand and one little services rendered by the woman whose work has been ruined."

"Of course, it does require forethought and saving fabric to do the right thing at the right time, to be always ready for everything, to give no trouble, and above all, to consult the tastes of others; but it is these qualities that make the really well-

bred woman."

Hush, my dear, be still and slumber! Holy angels guard thy bed!

Heavenly blessings without number!

Foolishly galling to thy head!

What tender tendrils of memory reach far back through the fugacious years and cluster about the slumber songs of our infancy! If there is one thing in all this world of sorid influence that attempting vicissitudes cannot obliterate it is the influence of those who are willing to make a sacrifice greater than needs must be. It is especially in School Board work that women are required, but the County Councils also have a variety of other matters under their care that women are needed to attend to. On the first L. C. C. three ladies were elected—the Lady Lady Sandhurst, Mrs. Cobden Union (one of the late Richard Cobden's daughters), and Miss Cons, and the services that they were able to render to public interests, during the time that elapsed before their election was declared illegal, were such that the County passed a Bill to make women undeniably eligible for election. This request of the younger section, and especially for the debutante, jewels are altogether taboo with, perhaps, the single exception of a string of pearls around the throat. While it must be a single and a simple string, there is no limit whatsoever put on the amount of money that it may represent. One debutante of the season received from her doting grandfather on her debut a single string of matched pearls for which a check for \$10,000 changed hands.

There seems to be almost a duel between the modes of the First Empire and those of princesses persuasion where the opera toilet is concerned. None the less there is no waning whimsy over the range of the gown fashioned in two separate pieces, corsage and skirt, with a smart ceinture to mark the point of separation between the two. It is altogether a matter of individual preference which is selected.

The matter of headress is one that becomes daily more important as the season goes on. While there is little, if any, danger that we shall revert to the hideous disfigurements that passed under this title in the days when the modes of the First Empire were regular, still the headresses that have been introduced this season from Paris are decidedly more prominent than those worn last season.

Large ostrich feathers and paradise plumes, huge marabouts rising from a cluster of artificial roses, wreaths of flowers from which a paradise plume, water sprinkled on large lump coal readily causes it to burn more rapidly. It soaks into the strata, into the porous surface, and being there converted into steam, the lump is split into parts or the surface becomes corrugated and cavernous, thus offering a larger area of carbon to the active oxygen of the air. If the water is in excess of the amount which will do this, it then no longer aids combustion, but retards it. Again, if the coal is fine, a small dampness, nothing approaching wetness, however, may increase combustion by holding the particles apart, thus permitting the air to be admitted.

The facts are these: far one may easily verify them: In a light fire, that is to say, a stove or house furnace, water sprinkled on large lump coal readily causes it to burn more rapidly. It soaks into the strata, into the porous surface, and being there converted into steam, the lump is split into parts or the surface becomes corrugated and cavernous, thus offering a larger area of carbon to the active oxygen of the air. If the water is in excess of the amount which will do this, it then no longer aids combustion, but retards it.

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## "An Unexpected Inheritance"

By Margaret Pennell in the Canadian Graphic

As Donald Burton walked along the pretty shady street (if street it could be called) of one of the small Ontario towns, one summer afternoon, he wore a very pre-occupied air. His eve had become accustomed to the picturesque village road—now almost deserted owing to the warmth and sultriness of the July day—and the quaint country stores that clustered near the post office, where a few loungers could be seen, sitting around, gossiping about the crops, the weather, and topics of interest to the people thereabout, mostly farmers in shirt sleeves, with wide-brimmed straw hats, some perched rakishly on heads that gave little thought to fashion for the storm that might be rising to spoil what remained of a very good crop. It was noon, however, and things seem just a little lax then. With a nod and pleasant smile, young Dr. Burton passed by—then the hats were raised as all joined in a merry "Good day, sir." It was easily seen in what high esteem this young village practitioner was held by the folk of this small place. The dust blew in hot clouds off the road, and the noisy hum of the bees was heard as they flew by laden with their spills of honey, newly gathered from the neighboring fields, where the farmers were slow in gathering in the clover, or cutting down the flowers that grew up with it. Occasionally a farmer's rig would pass by, or someone on foot, but the place seemed asleep. Burton's pre-occupied air did not leave him, however, with the merry greeting of the men. He passed by his worthy competitor's mansion hidden by a group of maples from the full gaze of the road, and as he looked up the wide sweep of gravel walk that led to the front door of this typical country Doctor's house, his eye brightened as he saw a vision in white step from the verandah and pass round to the side of the house. It was old Dr. Martin's daughter, with whom he was "head over heels in love," as the folk of the place said. But Dr. Martin had once remarked that he would not give his daughter's hand in marriage to a poor man, and his young colleague was far too honorable to try to force the matter with him, for as yet he was just a poor young struggling practitioner, and chances seemed as if he would remain so, for his practice was confined almost entirely to the poorer class of whom there were fortunately but few, but he could not save as his mother and invalid sister with whom he lived, had to be supported, and until all their comforts were gone to, he could not think of laying by anything, even to win the girl he loved. However, though the father could withhold his consent to the union, he could not so deal with his daughter's heart, which was entirely the young doctor's. As Edith went in and out through the village, she had had plenty of opportunity to meet and speak with Burton, and as the years had gone by and soon both grew from childhood to youth and from youth to manhood and womanhood, the friendliness of one to the other had ripened into a something very sweet and precious. Her mother was dead, and she felt she could not speak to her father of this matter, not yet anyway, but although she had never mentioned it to him, Dr. Martin had guessed the true state of affairs and was wont to speak to his son, in his gruff way, of young men who expected to keep a wife on nothing but love—"won't work, sir." He would add "you want something more and Edith shall not have my consent to marry a poor man, I've seen too much of 'love in a cottage' marriages." It was useless for Tom to say, "Oh dad don't be so worked up about it. Edith's not getting this over it. Tom is a hard working fellow and is likely to get to the top of the tree some day." "Well, we'll see," was all the encouragement he got from his worthy parent.

It was this very thing that was troubling the young Doctor and had troubled him often before, but he had always dismissed the subject with the thought that some day, when he had enough money put by to start up in the city, he would then get a large and influential practice, and ask Edith to share his lot with him. Until that time, or at least, until his prospects were better, he knew he must banish the thought of ever calling Edith his. As he was a sensible young man, and had his time pretty fully occupied, he did not grow thin over the worry of it—though it was so often in his thoughts—but people of this country place—and country people are not slow, generally, to guess by the signs of times, what is doing—



noticed it, or a fearful blunder would have been made. I will send up with Henderson, Mr. Campbell, your minister to act as witness, and everything will be alright. Now rest, I will be along in the morning just as soon as I can." He allowed no further discussion of the matter and after staying all comfortable and telling the sister all about the matter, he left.

As he had promised, he called on both the gentlemen and arranged things for an early visit in the morning. He then went home, but not to sleep. The feeling of oppression and melancholy had left him, and somehow he felt jubilant, but sleep had left him. He told no one of the strange happenings of the night, but about 11 o'clock next morning, after he had seen both the minister and the lawyer and found that everything had been arranged, he visited the old gentleman again. He was met at the door by a pair of sad and broken-hearted women, who told him with many tears that Dugald had passed away just after the gentlemen had left that morning. Donald gasped—he had just been in time the night before to right what would have been a dreadful wrong.

"Two days after the "Irish Scot" was buried in the little grave yard where so many of the early settlers lay, and things began to settle down again to their regular routine.

About a month after this, as the young doctor was sitting in his room that acted as consulting room, surgery, library—all in one, he was interrupted by a loud rapping at the door, and Henderson walked in. Stretching out his hand he said:

"Doctor, you are to be congratulated—no longer call yourself a poor struggling practitioner—but a wealthy man, the wealthiest in all the country side." He handed him a copy of Dugald's will and Donald Burton read with much amazement that the old gentleman had left the bulk of his wealth to him, and that wealth was more than anyone had ever imagined. He sank down in his chair with a gasp.

"What does it mean?" he exclaimed.

"Merely this—Dugald had told Brown to make the will out in this manner—but as you have seen he made what no thought was a better division of the money and left it all to his wife. That morning when the old man died, he told Mr. Campbell and I that he thought as much of you as a son, and to no one else would he ever think of leaving the bulk of his fortune. Man, brace up, I congratulate you."

It was a long time before Donald Burton could realize his good fortune, but he was not long in thinking about Edith and if you were to visit this place now, you would not fail to notice a beautiful house surrounded with lawns and shrubbery, in which live Dr. and Mrs. Donald Burton, as happy a pair as you could find in a day's march.

"Well, I think it's a mistake—all your money is left to Brown's wife, and not a cent to anyone else. Did you really mean this?"

"Ah lad no—the rascal—whats to be done," and he raised himself in bed, as though he would at once get up and seek justice.

"I'll go down to Henderson," answered Donald, "and get him to come in

the morning. Nothing's to be gained to-night. You are getting feverish. He'll come and rest until then. It's well I

## Fights for Old Throne

Succession to Throne of Brunswick

A situation that has recently arisen in Germany presents enough difficult points to occupy the attention of the Kaiser in the event of his younger son dying without issue, he, as his father, would claim to be his successor and, in any event, could not fail that his claims on the old crown of Hanover were not good. This simply meant that the Duke of Cumberland felt bound to uphold his claim as long as he lived, but was willing that it should die with him, and one would expect the Kaiser to have been satisfied. That he was not is proved by his action and that of Prince Baudouin in declining even to submit the Duke's answer to the Bundesrat, which is the proper tribunal, and in announcing that all claims in Hanover must be abandoned before a Gulph could reign in Brunswick. The action was felt by the Brunswickers to be high-handed, and, as a compliment to the Duke, they have decided to leave the matter in abeyance for three months, hoping that in that time a settlement may be made.

**The Hanoverian Claims.**

Of the true Guelph-Este, according to "Ex-Attache," there are but three living descendants in the direct male line.

They are the Duke of Cumberland and his two sons. The elder is a confirmed invalid and for all practical purposes may be eliminated. The younger, Prince Ernest, will be 18 years old in a few days, and then comes of age, royalty being in this sense three years older than the rest of us. The Duke of Cumberland was born the Crown Prince of Hanover before that kingdom became merged in the German confederation, and the core of the whole problem is found in the Duke's persistent refusal to relinquish his claims of kingship over a country that has been to all intents and purposes a German province for forty years. The claim is not like the claim of the Carlists to the Spanish throne, and is scarcely strong enough to cast a single human life, but it is steadfastly, if quietly, maintained, and is only disquieting for what it might possibly lead to when the claimant is another man and another man sits on the German throne.

**An Uncrowned King.**

The annexation of Hanover was never recognized by the Duke's father, and the story goes that on his deathbed he made his son promise never to surrender the claims of the Guelph house.

Time passed and the Duke of Cumberland kept the vow. In Hanover a large number of influential persons supported the claims of Cumberland, and do so still, pledging their allegiance to him as though he were in truth their king. Their larger patriotism as Germans does not seem to have been impaired, for the Hanoverians fought stoutly in the war with France, and to disloyalty to Germany is intended by their fealty to the head of the house of Guelph. The situation is much like that which would occur should there arise a party in the United States in support of the doctrine of State rights as opposed to the centralization practised by the Republicans. The upholders of State rights would be just as good Americans as anyone else, at the same time being particularly sensitive of their rights as Missourians, Texans, and so forth. In Germany the upholders of the Cumberland claims in Hanover have attracted allies in other principalities, where it is feared that presently all such conceptions as State rights will be obliterated by the aggressive personality and policy of the claimant.

**Barred From Brunswick.**

This situation has remained practically unchanged for forty years, but in 1881 an event occurred that drew the attention of the world to it. This was the death of the Duke of Brunswick, the next in succession to the throne. But Prussia objected to Cumberland's succession unless he was willing to renounce his Hanoverian claims. This he refused to do, and the only constitutional course open to the Legislature of the duchy was to elect a regent until the legal ruler, the Duke of Cumberland, was prepared to occupy the throne. The regent was Prince Albert, whose death a few weeks ago again opened up the question. The Duke of Cumberland was asked if he was ready to renounce his claims and settle down as the Duke of Brunswick.

**A Compromise Refused.**

His answer was that he and his invalid son were prepared to surrender their claims upon the Duchy of Brunswick to his youngest son, who, on his part, was willing to renounce his rights

in Hanover. He added, however, that in the event of his younger son dying without issue, he, as his father, would claim to be his successor and, in any event, could not fail that his claims on the old crown of Hanover were not good.

This simply meant that the Duke of Cumberland felt bound to uphold his claim as long as he lived, but was willing that it should die with him, and one would expect the Kaiser to have been satisfied.

That he was not is proved by his action and that of Prince Baudouin in declining even to submit the Duke's answer to the Bundesrat, which is the proper tribunal, and in announcing that all claims in Hanover must be abandoned before a Gulph could reign in Brunswick.

The action was felt by the Brunswickers to be high-handed, and, as a compliment to the Duke, they have decided to leave the matter in abeyance for three months, hoping that in that time a settlement may be made.

**Electing a Dynasty.**

Should the Duke remain firm, a new danger will arise: the Brunswick Legislature will declare the throne vacant, the house of Guelph-Este debarred from succession, and will proceed to elect a new dynasty. Thus a severe blow will be struck at the old monarchial doctrine of hereditary transmission of a crown. If a duchy can elect a Duke, then a nation can elect a king or an emperor. An ugly precedent is revived and a new warning sounded. The problem is the Kaiser's, and it would appear that he takes more risk in keeping Cumberland from the throne than in letting him or his son take it. Unless the law forbids such a course, the easy way out of the present difficulty would be to elect another regent. Then the problem would probably be shelved as long as the present Emperor lives.

**Man Hunt in the Alps.**

**Brigand Captured at an Elevation of 6680 Feet After Hot Battle.**

A brigand who has for a year terrorized the region about Lake Maggiore in the north of Italy has just been captured after a hard hunt and a desperate fight.

He is Giuseppe Creolini and he has been living in a hut which he built for himself at an elevation of 6680 feet, near the summit of Monte Zeda, one of the mountains of the Lepontine Alps.

From the vantage point he made frequent descents upon all the surrounding valleys and always got away safely with his plunder through his knowledge of the forests and rocky fastnesses of the mountain-side. He held the local authorities in absolute contempt.

Often when they were toiling through the wilds in the belief that they were on his trail he would be down in the lowlands making love to some farmer's daughter, thus gaining access to her father's house, sizing up its contents and forming his plans to loot it.

At last the local police called for governmental help and twelve men were selected to make a systematic hunt for Creolini. Dressed as guides but armed with rifles and revolvers, they started in pairs to beat the forest.

They soon found traces of the brigand, and one day actually caught sight of him, but by his superior agility he got some lead on them and then by setting fire to the dry underbrush he managed to cover all traces of his flight.

An extensive stretch of woodland was burned over before the fire could be checked.

New efforts were made and finally parties of soldiers were sent up the mountain from all sides so as to hem him in. As they approached within 600 feet of his hut, he spied them and opened fire.

The bullets went over their heads, but as they drew nearer they saw that his hut was pierced with loopholes and gave every indication of being prepared for a siege. The soldiers found cover behind rocks and began shooting in return, hoping that a lucky shot would hit their man.

But as they drew nearer they saw that his hut was pierced with loopholes and gave every indication of being prepared for a siege. The soldiers found cover behind rocks and began shooting in return, hoping that a lucky shot would hit their man.

The soldiers suspected a stratagem and waited. As nothing happened, they picked up courage for a dash to storm the house. They came on unbroken,

They smashed in the door and rushed into the single room. The terrible robber lay on the floor unconscious. A bullet had struck him on the head and knocked him insensible, but, glancing off the bone, had inflicted nothing worse than a scalp wound. When he came to, Creolini found himself tied hand and foot and altogether at the mercy of his captors.

On searching the hut the storming party found a considerable sum of money and a great hoard of valuables, besides provisions, including delicacies sufficient for many weeks' subsistence for the brigand. They also found a great bundle of love letters written by some fifteen or twenty of the prettiest women and girls in the surrounding valleys.

As Creolini recovered consciousness, his only remark was:

"Well, gentlemen, I think I've given you good sport hunting over this mountain, and wasn't that a pretty fight?"

Creolini is a tall, powerful man; about forty. He is now in prison in Milan awaiting trial.

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# Unknown Planet Mars

The latest word of science about Mars and its probable inhabitants has been uttered by Prof. Edward S. Morse, curator of the department of Japanese pottery at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, says the Boston Herald.

Prof. Morse, while not an astronomer by profession, has made a special study of Mars for many years. His new book, "Mars and Its Mystery," which appeared in October, contains some astonishing revelations about our next-door neighbor in the solar system.

Prof. Morse thinks the inhabitants of Mars may raise tobacco extensively. The Martians may be even greater smokers than the men of the earth. How Prof. Morse got this idea is best explained in his own words:

"At certain times there has been observed in the equatorial region of Mars a number of white spots, which have greatly puzzled the student of Mars, and for which no explanation has yet been offered. That they are not clouds is seen by the fact that they do not move or drift. Furthermore, these white spots are fixed features of the region, as they appear in the same places."

"It might be suggested that they represent snow-capped elevations or mountain peaks, but this is difficult to believe, as an examination of the terminator of Mars reveals no evidences of high elevations. These white spots appear only in summer, which would argue against their being snow caps, as in summer they would certainly melt and disappear. The time of their appearance coincides with the time of greatest equatorial heat."

"Since the appearance of these white spots in Mars coincides with the period of greatest evaporation, it is conceivable that an intelligence in Mars might utilize the method which has recently been adopted in Connecticut and Porto Rico in the raising of tobacco, namely, to protect the fields with white cotton cloth."

It is the canals of Mars, however, that furnish Prof. Morse with the strongest evidence of life on the red planet. On this point he quotes Prof. Percival Lowell of Boston, who has made more extensive observations of the Martian canals than any other astronomer. He says:

"What we see hints of the existence of beings who are in advance of, not behind us, in the journey of life."

## Problems of a Dying World.

A peculiar interest is excited in these superior beings because they have grappled with the problems of a dying world. They have learned how to exist on a desert planet where water is the rarest and most precious thing in existence. Their whole world is much like the Sahara desert, or the flat desert plain of our own Arizona.

Yet on a dried-up world of this sort they evidently have built up and continue to maintain a civilization far in advance of anything on the earth. This is indicated by the complex canal system that prevails all over their globe. One of their canals alone is over 3,000 miles in length, long enough to reach from Boston to San Francisco. Indeed, canals on Mars seem to be as numerous as railroads on the earth.

Prof. Morse has made a drawing showing how similar some parts of our network of railroads are to the Martian canal lines. The canals of Holland also present similarity. These illustrations are set forth to show that such markings must be the works of intelligent beings rather than the haphazard cracks or markings of nature. Prof. Morse sums up the argument in favor of the Martian canals being artificial in these words:

"The unnatural straightness of these interlacing lines on Mars, many of them following the arcs of great circles; their uniform width throughout, their always starting from definite areas, their convergence to common centers, find no parallel in natural phenomena."

Where these canals meet one another are circular areas, indicating great oases, and probably large cities.

Prof. Morse gained much of the material for his book by a visit to the southwest. He spent five weeks at Prof. Lowell's observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz.

In the dry, steady, clear air, 7,000 feet above sea level, he studied the surface of Mars through a telescope. He saw the pale yellow disk of the planet gradually develop a net-work of dark markings.

It was like a photographic plate, first blank and then mysteriously taking on shades and lines, until a world picture was presented. Looking about him in that desert region, Prof. Morse found an explanation of the Martian mystery.

"Let one stand on some peak of the Verde mountains," he said, "northeast from Phoenix, Ariz., overlooking the Gila river as it follows its course across the desert, and after the river is lost to view he will notice that the foliage along its banks marks its course."

"If one takes this view in winter time, the uniform gray of the plains, unbroken by a shade of color, blends with the light blue of the distant Plomas and Castle Dome mountains on the southwest horizon. In the early spring, when the water is first let into the irrigating channels, with their innumerable divergent ditches, a shade of green may be seen emerging from the monotonous yellow gray of the hot and sterile plain, first conspicuous near the source of the water supply, and then following along to Phoenix, Temple and other regions, till in full efflorescence these cities stand out like

great green carpets spread upon the earth.

"From this mountaintop not a trace of an irrigating ditch, large or small, would be discerned, except here and there a glint of reflected sunlight, but the effects of the life-giving waters can be traced in broad bands to the remotest limits of the water channels, when they will end as abruptly as they had begun."

Professor Morse makes this explanation to illustrate how wide areas of vegetation may be seen at a great distance, so great, indeed, that canals themselves would be invisible. The canals of Mars are believed to be gigantic irrigating ditches, very similar to those being constructed by the government.

"As life on Mars appears to be sustained solely by irrigation, it would seem that its inhabitants are great agriculturists. We are only beginning to learn how to produce vegetation and sustain life on deserts. But the Martians have covered their whole globe with irrigation works. Prof. Morse thinks they must understand the principles of hydraulics far better than our best civil engineers."

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On Mars the air is exceedingly rare, about half the density of the atmosphere on the highest mountain tops of the earth. A man from the earth suddenly transported there, Prof. Morse thinks, would give a few gasps and die. But the rarefaction of the air has taken place by very slow degrees, and for this reason Prof. Morse conjectures that man might survive the change. He says on this point:

"One has only to make himself familiar with the wide range of conditions under which life in various forms exists on the earth to realize that the introduction of Martian conditions here would not be such an overwhelming calamity. If these conditions could be introduced by minute increments covering thousands of centuries, it is not unreasonable to believe that myriads of forms would survive the change, and among those that survive would be precisely kinds that thrive under the most diverse conditions here, namely, man and the higher hymenoptera, the ants."

We have the choice, then, of considering the Martian either a man or a gigantic being, adapted to breathing the rarefied air, or a mammoth ant! Prof. Morse's book is the chapter on "What the Martians Might Say of Us," which begins:

"For every single perplexity of interpretation we encounter in our study of the surface markings of Mars the Martians would encounter a dozen perplexities in interpreting the various features on the surface of the earth."

"What must be the Martian interpretation of the surface features of this world? In examining the earth as we have examined Mars, the Martian would find large yellow and reddish areas, extensive greenish areas, and, besides, large regions of varying shades of blue occupying three-fourths of the earth's surface. The yellow areas he would interpret as desert land, the greenish areas he might consider vegetation, but what would he make out of the larger regions of blue? This would certainly puzzle him, because, unfamiliar with oceans, he could not believe that such vast tracts could really be water. He would easily interpret the polar caps and the water at their edges, but the oceans would be impossible to solve."

"Even if he recognized cases in the deserts of America and Africa, the results of artesian wells or springs, he could not believe them to be vegetation, for he would detect no irrigating canals running into them. He would come to the conclusion that no creature could possibly exist on the earth. The tremendous force of gravitation and atmospheric pressure would forbid the existence of organic forms. Life, if it existed, must have legs of iron to sustain its weight, and a crust like a turtle to be impervious to the force of rain-drops, and this would be contrary to all Martian analogy."

"Believing that Mars is rightly balanced as to temperature, the earth, being so much nearer the sun, would be too hot for life to exist. The Martian considers our year too short. In his report he says: During the period in which one of us attains the middle age of 50 years, those on Mars have become decrepit old men of 94, if indeed they are not already dead."

"If this is an intelligence on Mars," writes Professor Morse, "it must have evolved along the same general lines as intelligence has developed on the earth. Being an older nation, it must have outgrown many of the vagaries and illusions which still hamper man in his progress here."

surely succumb to her influence. We might hazard a guess that one of the next great wars of the future will be between the United States and Japan with the Philippines as the prize of victory—in one of the many Philippine insurrections which will arise and smoulder for months, a Japanese boat will be caught in "flagrante delicto" smuggling arms to the insurgents; international complications will arise and then there will be trouble for all concerned."

Though the ultimate result of such a struggle can never be certain, it is probable that the year 2000 A. D. will see the Mongolian race dominant in the east from the Behring Straits to the Malay Peninsula. These seas contain a vast archipelago of islands mostly of exuberant fertility and capable of producing every kind of tropical product. Let them once be colonized by a multitude of thrifty and hard-working Orientals and they will become the great centers of industry. Cities and towns of a size equaling Hong Kong and Singapore will spring up, shipping will increase and an enormous trade will be created not only internally throughout these eastern seas, but externally with the nations of the west. As things stand at present such trade would naturally go through the Suez canal, but this route will have to face serious competition from the very day that the first ocean liner sails through the Panama canal. The route by Suez and Malacca Straits will always be shorter, but it has many disadvantages; it is very tortuous and lies, in many stages, through narrow seas crowded with navigation, and the more direct a route is the better a sailor likes it. The intense heat prevailing during a greater part of the voyage renders life uncomfortable alike for passengers and crew, and it is impossible to carry certain kinds of perishable cargo in these waters. The stowage holes are practically impossible for white men to work in, and lessors have to be employed, constant grievance of "all white labor" demanded by capitalist; in addition to these the cost presents other difficulties and flaws of a minor type, its one super-tive advantage in British eyes being that it is controlled by a strong series of British trading stations.

The Panama canal route, on the other hand, though perhaps a little longer to certain eastern countries, offers many advantages to eastbound shipping. It is a direct route through the open sea for five-sixths of its length. The period spent in land-bound tropical waters, namely, the time occupied in passing through the Gulf of Mexico and the canal, demands only a few days of discomfort, followed by a vast stretch of the free and unbounded ocean till eastern shores are sighted. As far as Australia and New Zealand are concerned, it is certainly shortened fourteen days to Panama and sixteen more across the Pacific, bringing a seventeen-knot liner to Auckland or Sydney, and the Australian shipping companies are bound to adopt this route as soon as they realize its merits. Even as it is the Aberdeen line goes via the Suez route, and the former passage is

now the Pacific seaboard of America is admirably suited to be the next

of the others.

Supposing our contention is realized and trade to the East and Australasia is diverted to the Panama route the effects of such a change on shipping and commerce will be widespread indeed. Japan and China may come into manufacture on their own terms, the local and climatic conditions of one land are more suitable than others, so that no nation, however vast its resources, can be absolutely commercially independent. At present Britain, Germany and America are the three serious external competitors for the eastern trade. Britain hitherto has had the lion's share, principally through the enterprise of a few gigantic trading corporations; and her trade connection with the Orient is old and well established because she has had India available as a halfway house for last one hundred and fifty years. In the last quarter of a century German and American enterprise has made great headway on her preserves and with Japan announcing her definite expansion at any cost, many good judges foresee a bad future for British interests in the East. Hitherto British and German merchants have had some advantage over their American rivals—they are nearer the seat of their custom and have cheaper shipping available for practically all American manufactures being located in the east or middle west, the heavy railway rates to the Pacific coast neutralize the advantage of that route, for transit by land is inestimably cheaper than by land.

But with the advent of a new canal at Panama built by American money, the manufacturers and traders of the United States are certain to make a bold bid for a share in the larger share of the Oriental trade, and the effect of the canal will be to make freightage cheaper from New York and Baltimore than from London and Antwerp. But they will discover also that it is cheaper still from San Francisco and Seattle and the more enterprising will gradually transfer the scene of their manufacturing operations to the Pacific coast. The markets of the east are destined, we think, to be the objective of much of the world's commerce in the twentieth century and it stands to reason that a manufacturer located somewhere on the Pacific slope will always be able to undersell his European or eastern American rival. If the manufacturers go towards the Pacific the shipping will follow, and we predict that fifty years hence will see as many lines of steamers plying between the two coasts of the Pacific ocean as cross the Atlantic at present, for the South American seaboard is ready and destined for active development at the hands not of its native inhabitants but the more energetic citizens of the northern continent.

Vast tracts of sea have always been more easily traversed by mankind than similar tracts of land, and the Orient and the West will meet one another either in a deadly struggle, or in the peaceful intercourse of friendship across the billows of the Pacific rather than the barren deserts of Central Asia.

Now the Pacific seaboard of America is admirably suited to be the next

of commercial activity. It possesses numerous good harbors and is well endowed with immense natural resources. Iron and timber are available in extensive quantities and the shipbuilding industry has everything ready to hand and will undoubtedly flourish in that region at some future date. There are enormous and valuable fields of coal and the numerous rivers of the country can supply an infinite quantity of electrical power, which will be the primary factor in the industrial world for ages to come. The climate is temperate and the land is well sheltered; the extent of the territory is enormous and the experience of the evils of the crowded manufacturing centres of older countries need never occur. We should affirm that apart from the possibility of earthquakes in certain sections no land has been more beneficially fashioned by Nature to be the appointed seat of a prosperous industrial population and such a population will be settled there sooner or later as an Aryan counterpart to the Mongolian race on the opposite shores of the Pacific.

The British manufacturer and capitalist may awake to the necessities of the commercial situation, and realize that he must lose all his Eastern connection or bestir himself. If he is wise he will discover that he has an admirable colony of vantage in British Columbia and Western Canada to maintain a hold on the markets of the East, and successfully compete with his American rivals. Unless we are mistaken, British Columbia will be the scene of much industrial enterprise, and capital will be poured in to develop the natural resources of the country, resources so great that no man could possibly estimate them. British Columbia is to a great degree undeveloped, and its day of golden prosperity will be brought nearer by this same Panama canal, for the wheat of Western Canada will be taken to Vancouver and Prince Rupert and shipped either to the East or Europe via Panama. Canada looks towards her Pacific seaboard at present, but a century hence may behold her gaze directed to the Pacific provinces.

Today the centre of the political universe is Europe. The interests of America and Asia converge towards it from opposite sides; but will it always be so? We venture to predict that America and Asia will gradually draw away from subservience to Europe and converge on one another across the Pacific, at first through trade and shipping, and afterwards socially and politically. We also claim that the centre of the English speaking race will be in time the North American continent. The British Isles will always be important, but their population can never increase to any extent, and they must be dwarfed by their daughter states, who possess such widespread areas.

Vast tracts of sea have always been more easily traversed by mankind than similar tracts of land, and the Orient and the West will meet one another either in a deadly struggle, or in the peaceful intercourse of friendship across the billows of the Pacific rather than the barren deserts of Central Asia.

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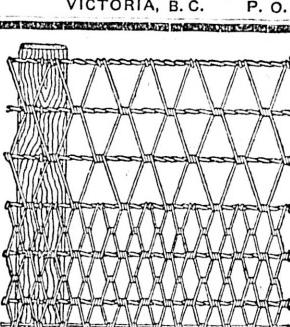
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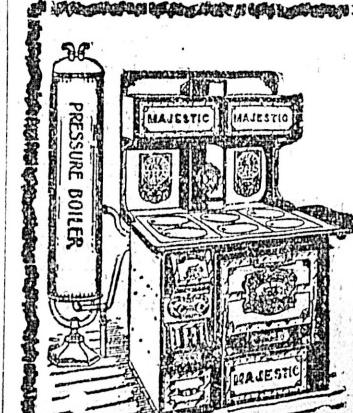
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100 ACRES—Saanich, 6 acres cleared, rest well timbered, abundant water, \$10 per acre; \$500 mortgage.

1/2 ACRE—Burnside road, Inside city limits, cleared and fenced.

21 ACRES—Cudboro Bay, 4½ miles from city, \$125 per acre; terms.

4½ ACRES—Near city, main road, the cleared, cleared, fenced, city water, \$650 per acre; terms.

13 ACRES—Water frontage, Esquimalt, all cleared, no rock.

160 ACRES—Saanich, \$125 per acre.

5 ACRES—Saanich, all cleared, house, barns, orchard, spring, \$225 per acre.

100 ACRES—Log cabin, stable, chicken house, 12 pigeons, \$100 per acre.

14 ACRES—All under cultivation, good house, fruit trees, strawberries, outside city, \$6,825.

51 ACRES—3 miles out, 5 room cottage, all under cultivation, fruit trees, \$3,675.

4 ACRES—Of orchard soil, all under cultivation, outside city limits, with comfortable house, stable, chicken house and runs, barn, wood shed, 2 good wells, fruit trees, etc., \$3,500.

4½ ACRES—Within city limits.

5 ACRES—Fruit and Fowl Ranch—A few miles out, ideal situation, house, out-houses, fruit trees and splendid stream for water fowl through property, \$1,600.

5 ACRES—Unimproved, outside city, easily cleared, some fine oak, high situation, nice surroundings, \$200 per acre.

6 ACRES—Similar land, in same neighborhood, \$200 per acre.

160 ACRES—1/2 miles from Shawnigan Lake, \$10 per acre.

320 ACRES—Suitable for fruit or general farming, river through property, \$15 per acre.

3½ ACRES—Close to Esquimalt car line, good soil, house and new barns, \$5,500.

5 ACRES—Or St. Charles street, all cleared, rich black soil, \$350.

114 ACRES—Fine residential property, near city, \$200 per acre.

90 ACRES—5 room cottage, barn, chicken house, wood shed, orchard, stream, split rock, southern slope, \$2,750.

100 ACRES—Superior soil, cleared, spring, beautiful situation, \$60 per acre.

20 ACRES—House, stable, valuable water frontage, \$5,000.

50 ACRES—Excellent land, outside city limits, 30 ft. x 30 ft. x 10 ft. house, furniture, horse, buggy, laundry, stable and single, wing on scuttles, hayloft, over 75 tons, 6 to 8 tons hay, good well, orchard coming into bearing, \$5,000.

5½ ACRES—Fine situation, specially adapted for chickens, \$200 per acre.

4½ ACRES—Splendid residential situation, fine sea view, \$250 per acre.

THE DOMINION REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

22 Trounce Avenue, Victoria. Telephone 266

5 ACRES—Saanich, superior soil, house and good outbuildings. 1½ acres, good soil and complete out fit, up-to-date in every respect, \$12,500.

500 ACRE FARM—With valuable stock and implements, good soil and complete outfit, up-to-date in every respect, \$12,500.

500 ACRE SHEEP RUN—On Maple Bay, in square block, half-mile frontage on the bay, about 50 acres suitable for fruit, good sandstone quarry close to water, \$10 per acre.

50 ACRES—Choice bottom land, at Semiahmoo, about 30 acres naturally clear, \$350 per acre.

5½ ACRES—Outside city limits, 6 acres cleared, no rock, fenced, considered equal to the best fruit land in Victoria district, \$300 per acre.

The music for the day follows:

Christ Church Cathedral.

Services: Holy communion, at 8 a. m.; morning service of the Lord's Supper at morning service.

Sermon by Rev. T. W. Gladstone.

Evening service by Canon G. T. Palmer.

The music for the day follows:

Church of Our Lord.

Services: Holy communion, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at morning service.

Sermon by Rev. T. W. Gladstone.

Evening service by Canon G. T. Palmer.

The music for the day follows:

St. John's Church.

## Substitution Dangerous

### WHEN IT IS PRACTISED BY UNSCRUPULOUS DRUGGISTS

The practice of certain unscrupulous druggists of offering some inferior compound of their own in answer to calls for a well-known and reliable preparation is most pernicious, and dangerous to the public.

As an instance of this fact we find that many of this class of dishonest druggists have been putting up for customers the prescription for coughs and colds referred to in a recent issue, requiring whiskey, glycerine and the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine; using in place of the latter ingredient the cheap bulk oil which is usually carried in stock, and which is without any specific medicinal virtue, and which will in most cases create nausea.

The formula referred to, prescribed by an eminent specialist in pulmonary diseases, is a most effective remedy when properly compounded, and will break up a cold in twenty-four hours and cure any cough that is curable. Great care should be exercised, however, to use only pure ingredients, and for this reason it is better to purchase each separately, and mix them at home. Buy a half pint of good whiskey, two ounces of glycerine and a half-ounce vial of the Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure). Mix in a bottle and take in teaspoon doses every four hours.

The Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) is put up for dispensing only, in half-ounce vials, each securely sealed in a round wooden case, with an engraved wrapper with the name "Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)" plainly printed thereon.

If you have tried this formula and have not secured the desired result, it is undoubtedly because your druggist has substituted a cheap or adulterated preparation of pine for the Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure). Insist upon having the Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) in the original package and see that the engraved wrapper around the wooden case is not broken.

## Romance of the Wager

By Henry Leach in London Magazine

There are still those alive who remember one of the most dramatic scenes ever enacted which had a wager as its chief incident.

What they remember is an evening at Long's Hotel in the spring of the year when Hermit won one of the most famous out of the long series of races for the Derby.

Only the "insiders" know, at this stage, the sterling qualities of Mr. Henry Chaplin's horse, which eventually won, though it broke a blood vessel only a few days before the race. Foremost amongst these "insiders" is the redoubtable Captain Machell, who knows everything about the candidates that there is to know, and is making his plans accordingly. Here in this room tonight are several lights of the Turf, and the Captain has no difficulty in backing Hermit to win him £45,000. Heavy betting, this, murmurs the company, needing something very exceptional to justify it. "I will take another £20,000 to £1,000!" says the Captain, and with men's eyes glistening with excitement the bet is taken up. The receiver of the odds is the coolest man in the room.

The late Duke of Hamilton saunters into the apartment and they tell him of what has been happening. In this moment he is on fire. Who can play this kind of game, he thinks, if not the Duke of Hamilton? He looks across to Captain Machell, who already stands to win a good-sized fortune if Hermit does his duty.

"Pooh!" he exclaims, with a little curl of the lip. "You don't call that betting, do you? Listen to me! I will lay £30,000 to £1,000 against this horse, Hermit! I will lay my thirty thousand pounds to one thousand against this horse once. I will lay it twice—three times—four times!—five times!—six times!" And then his grace looked about him, while the company held their breath.

Every eye is turned upon the Captain. Not a muscle of his countenance moves. He leisurely rises from his seat. "I will take you," he says quietly to the Duke. "£180,000 to £1,000." The Duke looks hard at him. He has hardly expected this, but he sees that the taker of the odds is serious. The bet is solemnly made, and it is the worst bet ever made since the world began from the point of view of the man who has proposed it.

Nobody realised this so well as the Duke when his bravado had spent itself, and when the excitement of the evening was over. Then he sent to the Captain and offered him a big sum to cancel the transaction, and his offer was refused. Later on, however, the Captain took a generous view of the circumstances and declared the bet off without the payment of a farthing to him. When on that memorable day at Epsom his grace saw, through the snowflakes that were falling fast, that the colors of Hermit were being carried past the post, he thought that that night at Long's and the cheque for nearly a quarter of a million sterling that might well have become due. It is said that over the same race Mr. Chaplin won £105,000 in bets from the then Marquis of Hastings.

Not only by any means of the romance of the wager centres upon the Turf. The story which has just been told is the most extraordinary of its kind, and just one other may be related in this connection to serve as companion.

This time it is a summer day, and in Tattersall's, at the Windsor meeting, the betting people are entering into the usual commitments. Among them is the late Mr. R. H. Fry, the Leviathan amongst book-makers. There walks up to him one of the most shabbily-dressed men he has ever seen in the ring, a man whom he had never cast eyes upon before, and whom, from a casual inspection, he would have said could not possibly be worth more than £50.

"What will you lay against Common for the St. Leger, Mr. Fry?" the seedy individual asks, and the chieftain of the ring turns to look at him with some astonishment.

"I will lay you two to one," he says at length, with a touch of impatience in his voice.

"To how much?" the stranger promptly asks, and a smile comes over the face of the bookmaker. "To more money than you would care to pay my friend," he replied with a touch of patronizing pride, to which the wretched Balfour or Mr. Chamberlain would reign in his stead. But in the light of what was done in the golden era of wagering, as we must regard the one we are describing, it must be confessed that the international political wager is dead. Try to imagine Lord Rosebery or Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman committing himself to a wager on the outcome of any detail of international policy that was being pursued, upon the prospects of dissolution, or upon the question as to whether Mr. Chamberlain would live to a certain date or not—not only making these wagers, but entering them with all particulars in a book which was exposed for all others to see.

What sensations these entries would provide for London Letters! Yet this is the exact equivalent of what happened in Fox's time, when the strength of the belief of a statesman in the probability of certain events of great importance happening, was in this way reduced to figures arrived at with the calculation

almost of an actuary. Here is an example which gave Fox's view of one aspect of the then European situation:

"Mr. Fox has given Mr. Shirley ten guineas to receive five hundred whenever Turkey in Europe belongs to European bower or powers."

Eventually it was just fifty to one on the survival of Turkey.

In the early Victorian days the famous Lord George Bentinck was the man for a wager, and it was Lord Glasgow who knew it and so often became the other party. One time Lord George had sat through an all-night debate in the House of Commons, and quite exhausted, he turned into White's Club afterwards and fell asleep in a chair. Several members who came in tried without success to waken him, chiefly out of pure devilment, but at last Lord Glasgow entered, grasped the situation, and forthwith made a bet with one of the poker-sons that he would wake the sleeper by only speaking to him less than dozen words. Going up to him as soon as the money had been staked he called out: "Blow me, will you, to make a bet with you?" In a second Lord George was on his feet, inquiring what it was that his friend proposed to wager on, and after Lord Glasgow had taken the hundred pounds that he had just won, he turned and said that he was quite willing to back the produce of a mare. Miss Whin, against that of any animal. Lord George liked to name for the Derby of 1843. "Five thousand, and I name 'Crucifix,'" said Lord George, and he never before wakened from sleep to such advantage, for Crucifix was blessed with a son, surprise, who won the Derby.

On the night before the Derby of 1843, Lord George, at Crookford's asked whether anyone was agreeable to laying him three to one against his horse, Gaper, for the big event of the following day. "I will," said Lord Glasgow, always ready. "Very good," responded the other, "but then, you see, I don't want a small bet." This was quite enough for the layer of odds. "If £90,000 to £30,000 will suit you, I will lay it," he replied and there was nothing for Lord George to do then but confess that he had not meant to go quite so far as that. Lord Glasgow was not the man to let him off very easily after he had yielded himself up to him in this manner. With a maxim of scorn he sneered: "You said that you wanted to do it to money, and now that I have given you the chance, I see that you want nothing of the sort."

In final mention of such famous horse-racing wagers it may be appropriate to recall that one of the biggest of modern times took place over the races for the Derby and the Oaks, when the Derby victory of Rock Sand and Our Lassie won a double even bet of £10,000 to £120 for Mr. J. B. Jacob.

In a class apart, but of scarcely less interest, are the freak wagers, as we must call them, these bets of which the essence is the curious conditions which are attached to them rather than the amount at stake. Of the more foolish of such bets we hear something almost every month. There is always somebody ready to back himself to either eat or drink an abnormal quantity in a limited space of time, like the butcher who wagered he could dispose of a quart bottle of whiskey in four gulps, and won his bet though he lost his life.

Not long since a shop assistant in Paris wagered a sum equal to twenty pounds that he would swallow a yard of galvanized iron stove piping, a sixteenth of an inch thick, and five inches in diameter. He did it. First of all the piping was taken to a smith, who reduced it to a powder, which was divided into five portions, and each of these five was swallowed without any great difficulty at intervals of ten minutes.

And every week there is a wager made that someone or other will play a certain game in an entirely new fashion, and play it with a stipulated amount of success. Thus we have had a man attempting to do a round of the golf links in three hundred strokes with a garden rake instead of a bag of clubs; and there has been a billiard match in which one player, encased in a full suit of armour and wearing ten pairs of Berlin wool gloves on his hands, wagered that he would beat another who would wear ordinary boxing gloves in a match of 1,000 up. Victory rested with the latter. The match would assuredly have lasted a most unconscionable time if the players had not agreed to give each other a start of 980 points.

At all such transactions as these our statesman Fox was an adept, as the old betting book which is preserved at Brooks' bears ample witness. In the majority of cases the wagers which were recorded in this book at the time they were entered into were so recorded by one or other of the bettors in their own handwriting. The fourth bet in the book, and the first one which can be traced to Fox's is stated in these terms:

"April 16th, Ld. Ossory bets £10,000 to 10 that Doctor North is not Bishop of Durham this day two months, provided the present Bishop dies within that time."

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"March 21, 1774.—Lord Clermont has given Mr. Crawford ten guineas upon the condition of receiving £500 from him whenever Mr. Charles Fox shall be worth £100,000 clear of debts."

In the optimism of his desperation Fox proposed that he should join the Bar at which calling he expressed confidence that he might make a fortune. This was distinctly an event for club wagering, and therefore we find this transaction duly recorded:

"Mr. Burgoyne bets Mr. C. Fox 50 guineas that Lord Cholmondeley, Ld. Northington, Ld. de Lisle, and Ld. Coleraine are all married or dead before Mr. C. Fox is called to the Bar."

Beyond such as these there were two other classes of bets which were made at Brook's and like resorts, which in different ways were of peculiar interest. One was the wagering that was conducted amongst the greatest in the land as to the political and international happenings of the future. It would be too much to imagine that our twentieth century members of Parliament never indulge in a wager as to what is going to happen in the world of statecraft; indeed, it is certain that a considerable amount of parliamentary gambling took place when Lord Salisbury yielded the premiership and it was doubtful, for a moment, as to whether Mr. Balfour or Mr. Chamberlain would reign in his stead. But in the light of what was done in the golden era of wagering, as we must regard the one we are describing, it must be confessed that the international political wager is dead. Try to imagine Lord Rosebery or Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman committing himself to a wager on the outcome of any detail of international policy that was being pursued, upon the prospects of dissolution, or upon the question as to whether Mr. Chamberlain would live to a certain date or not—not only making these wagers, but entering them with all particulars in a book which was exposed for all others to see.

The second act is played at Doncaster, on this Wednesday, in September past, the enigmatic Common flashes past the post the winner of the great race, and the seedy individual again pushes his way through the ring to Mr. Fry. "I think you owe me £15,000, is it not?" he quietly asks. "That is so," the bookmaker replies. "But I am afraid I have not so much money on me. If you would not mind coming to my lodgings at the close of the day I shall

### The Censorship in Japan

When the dust telegrams from Tokio recently announced the displeasure of the Japanese government and people at the exclusion of Japanese children from San Francisco's schools, mention was made of the part the Tokio newspapers were taking in exciting the public opinion of the subject. Later it was cabled that the Tokio papers had changed their tone. Here is a good illustration of the power of the Japanese censorship.

Probably the explanation of this sudden change in the tone of the Japanese press is simple—the same and indeed that accounted for the sudden smothering of the editorial voice of protest after the treaty of Portsmouth was signed last year. A little note from the Premier to all the editors of Tokio calling to attention the body of foreign correspondents, doubtless warned the Tokio newspaper heads that further exploitation of the grievance of Japan against San Francisco would be displeasing to the government and that the most respectable assurances would follow if the writers did not do so.

The incident serves to explain the position held by the press in Japan. The widest possible latitude seems to be given to the vernacular press, but the closest surveillance of the foreign press is, as a matter of fact, the condition under which the papers are allowed to exist. That smiling, bowing gendarme from the Premier's office with his little note of warning has always to be considered.

What is done by that small governing group—the Elder Statesmen, in reality advisers of the Emperor but having no official place in the scheme of government—is accepted implicitly by the people as being the word of God. The dogma of paramountcy of the Emperor is assented with Western favor, and the actions of the Ministry may sometimes come under public question, but never does the mandate of the Elder Statesmen, clothed in the orders of the Premier, and acceded to in a manner other than that of blind obedience.

The papers in Japan sometimes thunder against the parliamentarians. Editors often depart from the decorous in their tone and denounce the acts of some public officer or members of parliament. But when that voice sinks almost to a murmur the Emperor speaks not even the yellowest Journalistic dog barks. It is dangerous.

The Premier of Japan may at his discretion and without appeal from his mandate, suspend or confiscate any offending newspaper or newspapers published in Japan, either by citizens or foreigners. Upon his orders local magistrates may fine any publication that breaks the rules. There are no court proceedings.

The arrest of an editor may be accompanied by imprisonment, his name may simply serve as a warning that confiscation is impending. In this case the culprit is tried on a criminal charge and fine or imprisonment may be his portion.

Every paper in Tokio is said to have a staff of jail editors, mostly pro-Emperor, to act as jailors when the government first comes down. They serve the term in prison while the offending paper continues its course, duly sobered by the prosecution of the government.

Some instances of the government's regulation of the press occurred during the war. Then the censorship bolts on the papers were screwed down and the lid was weighted with the tremendous authority of the war cabinet.

To publish anything that might be interpreted as threatening the government, or high crime against the government, and it was made punishable by simple fine, by fine and imprisonment or by the suspension or confiscation of the offending publication. Arising out of the rigors of this mandate there was a desire to being a cryptic form of news paragraph.

It would be printed that "a certain regiment, under command of a certain general or the —th division, has advanced against the enemy in the direction of Mothe-ling, Ossu." It was to be given out that "a certain squadron had been ordered to unite with another certain squadron for the reduction of Kabukito."

Once when there was a plague in Kobe and the police were trying to exterminate the disease spreading rats the native traders, who had been many years in the country, were so frightened that they had to support the Japanese cause, forced so tempestuously over the law imposed upon them that he got little to do threatening his paper with suspension if any further expression of opinion should be made.

Some time near the end of the war the Osaka Mainichi, one of the largest and most influential papers in Japan, published the fact that a torpedo destroyer, built entirely in Japan, had just been launched in Sasebo. The ship had been ordered to unite with another certain squadron for the reduction of Kabukito.

The police of Japan were trying to exterminate the disease spreading rats the native traders, who had been many years in the country, were so frightened that they had to support the Japanese cause, forced so tempestuously over the law imposed upon them that he got little to do threatening his paper with suspension if any further expression of opinion should be made.

An English newspaper in Kobe which printed a translation of the Malibuchi's paragraph was fined an equal amount. The paper's Scotch editor of the foreign paper, who had been many years in the country, was so frightened that he had to support the Japanese cause, forced so tempestuously over the law imposed upon them that he got little to do threatening his paper with suspension if any further expression of opinion should be made.

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In this sort of wager you have the curious conditions and the simple payment. In America at the present day there has been brought to the highest pitch of perfection another kind of freak wager, in which the conditions which decide who shall have won or lost are simple enough, but where the fulfillment of the wager in other respects is of the most extraordinary character possible. The fulfillment is required in deeds, not cash, and the favorite issue upon which all depends is the result of the Presidential election. The usual gains of the winners of such wagers is the supreme pleasure of seeing the loser make an abject fool of himself in public, as he is bound to do. The penalty inflicted upon him may be that of wheling his opponent in a wheelbarrow through the city, of playing the clown in a public show, or anything of the kind.

As cases in point, it may be cited that in consequence of the defeat of Mr. Bryan, Mr. A. H. Thomas of Rochester, New York, who had supported him in a wager and to manage the affairs of his publishing house in clown's costume for a couple of days. Mr. Frank R. Harris, of Cincinnati, had to paint the portrait of Mr. McKinley and take it to the White House. A Jackson-ville gentleman had to walk through the streets of his town from morning till night with a pot of paint and a brush, and paint the name of McKinley on every wall he could find. Another had to roll a peanut up a long hill with a two-tooth toothpick.

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ville gentleman had to walk through the streets of his town from morning till night with a pot of paint and a brush, and paint the name of McKinley on every wall he could find. Another had to roll a peanut up a long hill with a two-tooth toothpick.

The editor recovered slowly. One morning he decided that fresh air would do more for him than medical environment and in a short time he was enabled to dismiss his physician.

When the doctor's bill arrived the banker studied it very closely. A few moments later the mother saw her son go to the woodshed, procure an axe and begin hewing at the hitching post, which stood in front of the house for fifty years.

"Frank!" she exclaimed, hysterically, believing her son in another delirium, "what are you doing?"

"You'll have no further use for it," chuckled the perspiring banker. "Hereafter the doctor will come in an automobile."

SUIT OVER AN ORCHID.

The Court of Appeals of Brussels has at present for decision a suit over a single orchid, Mr. Linden, son of one of the best known Belgian florists, sold the flower to Mr. Leman, an Englishman, for 30,000 francs. At the time of the sale the blossom had not yet opened, but Mr. Leman received a description of the wonderful blossom that cost a for-

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